Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 202 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Europe Prepares For War

SPAIN AND HOLLAND TO BE NEUTRAL

Italy And Burgos Press Optimism

If Mahatma Intervenes? London Indians' Hopes

ANGLO-POLISH PACT

CHURCHILL & EDEN TO JOIN CABINET

AS nations of the world are taking all Emergency Measures to cope with any eventuality that may arise no efforts are being spared to persuade the Axis Powers to keep the peace.

SEEK GANDHIJI'S SERVICES

Following the appeals issued by the Vatican and the American president, according to our London correspondent an influential move is set a foot among London Indians to secure services of Gandhiji for consolidation of the forcesof Peace.

ITALY AND SPAIN

"ITALY WILL BE THE DECIDING FACTOR, AND THE SWING OF THE SCALES IS TOWARDS PEACE," SO SAYS THE SPANISH PRESS BUT OFFER OF PEACE IN A WEEK'S TIME IS INDICATED IN THE NAZI PRESS "GOSSIP."

ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT

An agreement for Mutual Assistance between Britain and Poland has been signed by Lord Halifax and the Polish Ambassador.

The Japanese Cabinet has decided to protest against Germany's Conclusion of Pact with the Soviet.

REACTION IN INDIA

To consider the International situation Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is understood to have telegraphed to the Congress President to convene an emergency meeting of the Working Committee.

IMPORTANT INDIAN FIRMS IN ENGLAND ACCORDING TO OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT ARE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO SHIFT THEIR OFFICES.

SPECULATION IS RAMPANT IN BULLION AND COMMODITIES IN BOMBAY MARKETS WHERE THERE WAS A "CRASH" IN THE DOLLAR-STERLING CROSS-RATE IN THE EVENING FOLLOWED BY VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES

Latest cable from London envisages changes in the Cabinet in the event of war. The numerical strength of which may be increased and include the ex-Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill.

ANGLO-POLISH AGREEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 25.

An agreement for mutual assistance between Britain and Poland has been signed at the Foreign Office by Lord Halifax and the Polish Ambassador.

It consists of eight Articles, laying down the circumstances in which the parties will come to each other's assistance.—Reuter.

ITALY HOLDS KEY

BURGOS, Aug. 25.

The trend of Spanish policy as indicated in the Press is complete neutrality.

Hitherto, there have been no troop movements nor indications that General Franco is recalling the men recently demobilised.

The general opinion in the Press appears that the scales are weighted in favour of Peace and much seems to be expected of Italy as the deciding factor.—Reuter.

SEEK GANDHIJI'S GUIDANCE

Appeal To Chamberlain Roosevelt And Hitler

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, August 25.

With the chances of war estimated at nine to one, in different quarters, Britain is getting ready to face any eventuality.

I understand, plans are being discussed, to enable sittings of Parliament outside London, perhaps at Buxton.

It is believed, the work of Whitehall will be carried out from Worcestershire.

Back To India?

In the meanwhile, frightened by Mr. Chamberlain's phrase "imminence of war" several Indians are leaving for India in haste. Likewise, several Indian firms in the city like the Tatas and Scindias are taking measures to remove their offices to the country.

For Mahatma's Guidance

I understand, to-day two Indians, Dr. C. L. Katial, the Mayor of Finsbury and Dr. P. C. Bhandari have telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain, Herr Hitler, Mr. Rcosevelt and Sgr. Mussolini to the effect that "Mahatma Gandhi, is the only man in the world today capable of bringing fresh air into the present stifling atmosphere which is threatening to plunge humanity into the abyss of barbarism and humbly entreating" them to invite "his guidance and intervention".

Nazi Troops On Polish Frontier

BERLIN, Aug. 24.

From a very well-informed non-German military source Reuter learns that German tactics in the event of an invasion of Poland will be as follows:

"Main concentrations of troops are in East Prussia where ten or eleven divisions have been assembled including the famous First Army Corps, and it is understood these troops would advance down the eastern bank of the Vistula.

Two other big concentrations are said to be in Pomerania opposite Gdynia and Breslau. The former would march straight across to Danzig and the second would come up in the north easterly direction to the south of Poland.

There are perhaps 22 or 23 German divisions now round the Polish frontiers and reserve divisions are being organised and brought up with remarkable frequency and efficiency.—Reuter.

Nazi Arrested In Simla

SIMLA, August 25.

It is officially stated that Mobf, a German by nationality, was arrested in Simla yesterday on warrant issued by District Magistrate under Sec. B 3A Foreigners Act 1869.

The report of the Magistrate is awaited by the Punjab Government.—A.P.

AZAD'S WIRE TO RAJEN BABU

LUCKNOW, August 25.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has wired to the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad suggesting an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee to consider the grave turn in the international situation.

The telegram was addressed to the Congress President at Wardha but as he is not there at present, it is presumed it must have been forwarded to his present address.

A reply to the communication is awaited.—A. P.

Finishing Touches

BERLIN, August 25.

Under the cover of a huge prohibited area for aircraft in East Germany, many last-minute troop movements are being perfected.

HOLLAND TO BE NEUTRAL

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25.

A semi-official statement reiterates Holland's determination to uphold her neutrality by all possible means.—Reuter.

POLAND'S PROTEST TO DANZIG

BERLIN, August 25.

The Polish Government has handed two Notes to the Danzig Senate protesting against the measures recently taken by the Senate, according to a message to the official German news agency.—Reuter.

HITLER'S TALKS WITH ADVISERS

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

Official confirmation of General Staff deliberations is not forthcoming. But Herr Hitler is in constant touch with Principal advisers, particularly Field Marshal Goering, General von Brauchitsch, Admiral Raeder and Herr von Ribbentrop.—Reuter.

Henderson Sees Hitler

LONDON, Aug. 25.

It is officially confirmed that Sir Nevile Henderson saw Herr Hitler this afternoon.—Reuter.

(See Pages 7 and 20.)

Simla Warns Speculators

No Room For Profiteering

Control Will Come Into Operation In Case Of Emergency

SIMLA, August 25.

Control over food stuffs and their prices in India may be imposed in the event of an emergency, warns a communique which says.

At the beginning of the war in 1914, large quantities of foodgrains were brought up by speculators, in the hope of realizing large profits by their exportation; and this action so forced up market price in India, as to cause much inconvenience to the people. There is a danger that the same position will be created again, if a similar emergency should develop in the near future; and it is thought desirable to warn any who may be disposed to indulge in such speculative activities that they will be taking a great risk if they do so. The Government of India have in contemplation plans for applying very large measures of control over such necessities as foodstuffs very soon after a state of emergency arises, and such measures when worked in conjunction with any steps that the Provincial Governments may take to control prices will tend to make attempts at profiteering not merely vain, but actually detrimental to those who make them.—A.P.

PROFITEERING IN FOODSTUFFS

Bombay Government To Stop It In Emergency

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 25.

There was unusual activity at Government House to-night. It is learnt that a conference of Secretariates was hurriedly called at 5 p.m. and Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, was understood to have been invited to it. He left the Premiers' Conference half an hour earlier than it adjourned. It is likely that in case of an emergency, the Bombay Government may issue an ordinance prohibiting profiteering in grains and other foodstuffs.

CABINET CHANGES ENVISAGED

LONDON, August 25.

It is understood in authoritative Government circles that changes are envisaged in the Cabinet in the event of war.

The present plan is to invite the Conservative ex-Ministers and Opposition leaders to participate with Government. At the same time, there will be an Inner Cabinet which is likely to include the Prime Minister, Lord Halifax, Sir John Simon, Lord Chatfield, Mr. Attlee (if he will serve), Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Winston Churchill. The numerical strength of the Cabinet may be increased and include ex-Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden.—Reuter.

JEWS TO STAND BY BRITAIN

GENEVA, Aug. 25.

The Jews, despite their grievances, would stand by Britain in the event of a war, declared Dr. Weizmann at the closing session of the Zionist organisation.

Many speakers praised the sympathetic attitude of the British public to Jewish refugees though agreeing on the need for a united front against the White Paper.—Reuter.

BERLIN: The German warship "Schleswigholstein" arrived in Danzig this morning.—Reuter.

War Fever Makes Markets Go Up

Speculation Rampant In Bullion And Commodities

BOMBAY, August 25.

Private cables hinting solution of the Danzig question by negotiations imparted some confidence in the leading city markets, and price movements up to 4 p.m. were continued to narrow limits. But by 4 p.m., all hopes of peace evaporated, and the Dollar-Sterling Cross rate crashed to 4.59 from 4.68.13 level, where it was more or less stabilised by Government controls.

This crash was followed by animated scenes in several markets, where prices registered violent fluctuations.

Unprecedented nervousness was felt in Bullion and Cotton markets, where prices advanced by leaps and bounds. There was utter absence of confidence and everybody was shaky and nervous. Price movements were erratic, and there was heavy pressure on telephone lines.

TRYING TIME FOR OPERATORS

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., it was most trying time for local operators and brokers. The rush of business was so great that cotton market did not close at the usual closing time and trading continued till late at night.

UPS AND DOWNS AT A GLANCE

The following fluctuations will give some idea of movements in markets.

Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate—opening 4.68.13, 4.59, 4.50, 4.41 and 4.35.

Silver opened at Rs. 51|2, 50|3, 50|14, 53, 52|2, 51|8, 52|10, 53 and Rs. 52|4.

Gold—Rs. 36|15, 37|2, 39, 38|12, 38|15, 38|12.

Cotton Broach A|M Rs. 154|8, 153|10, 154|8, 162 8, 161, 164, 162|4.

Groundnuts—Rs. 30|8, 32|1.

Linseed-Sept.—Rs. 5|4 6, 5|6.

Linseed May—Rs. 5|0|3, 5|2.

Wheat Sept.—Rs. 3|1|3, 3|2|6.

Wheat Jan.—Rs. 3|5|3, 3|6|3.

Wheat May—Rs. 3|4|6, 3|5|9.

3 1|2 per cent. Government—Rs. 94|10 declined to Rs. 93|14, closed at Rs. 94. New Stock Exchange Rs. 93|4.

Tata Steel Defd. opened at Rs 1,285 closed at Rs. 1,325. New Stock Exchange at Rs. 1,360. Ordinary Rs. 286.

Bombay-Dyeing—Rs. 725, 735. New Stock Exchange Rs. 760.

Copper Rs. 51. Yellow metal Rs. 40.

SPECULATIVE FEVER

The abovementioned movements give an idea of speculative fever in the city. It is feared that the Bombay Stock Exchange will have to adopt a cautious policy, and while it may not be closed down, it appears that the President will give a warning to operators against dangers of unlimited speculative risks.

London markets are well controlled and Gilt-Edged Securities are fixed minimum rates. But there is no control so far in city markets, and it will be advisable for all markets to be cautious.

HOLDINGS OF U. S. ABROAD

Treasury Estimates Foreign Investments In The States Also

WASHINGTON, August 25.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury estimates for holdings of American citizens abroad at about 11,500 million dollars and foreign holdings in the United States at nearly 8,000 million dollars.

Foreign investments in American stocks and bonds on December 31 last are put at about 4,000 million, of which much more than half are held by Europeans.—Reuter.

KING CALLS PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, August 25.

The King's callers at the Buckingham Palace to-day included Sir Samuel Hoare and the Prime Minister. The latter remained with His Majesty for 45 minutes until 18.25 and then immediately returned to Downing Street while His Majesty called the Privy Council at which Lord Runciman, Mr. Ernest Brown and Sir Samuel Hoare were among those present and certain business arising out of the present state of emergency was transacted.

The Committee of Imperial Defence met twice during the day and the interval between the two was devoted to a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. Most of the Cabinet Ministers attended all meetings.—Reuter.

PARIS, Aug. 25.

German journalists are leaving.—Reuter

PRESSURE AGAINST FORWARD STERLING

Sequel To Restrictions On London Exchange

NEW YORK, August 25.

Pressure against forward sterling intensified here yesterday coincidently with rumours of impending drastic restrictions on London Foreign-Exchange Market with discounts now at the widest levels since Great Britain suspended the Gold Standard.—Reuter.

Exodus Of Foreigners From Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

The exodus of foreigners has increased. Trains are travelling westward packed in all seats and aeroplanes for London are booked until Sunday. The British Consulates are swarmed by persons seeking visas.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-FRENCH MISSIONS LEAVE MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 25.

Anglo-French staff talks with the Soviet are over and Anglo-French Missions are leaving tomorrow.

According to Havas Agency's Moscow correspondent Marshal Voroshiloff told leaders of the Missions that owing to the Nazi-Soviet Pact, the Soviet Government considered that the negotiations with France and Britain had no further object.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted educated well-settled gentleman to marry good-looking fairly educated Deshastha virgin, 18. Kanarese speaking preferred. Please write Box No. 12130 "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a Nurse with mill creche experience for Shree Ram Mills, Fergusson Rd., Bombay. Apply personally. (12132)

Wanted Stage Dancers, girls, boys for Film training. Cinema and Dancing Co., Staff. Apply with latest photos to Krishna Stage Co., Ghaziabad, U. P. (12174)

Wanted Superintendent of Agents on Rs. 100 P.M. to appoint Agents for securing candidates, to invest loans against land and Ins. Policy. No guaranteed business required. Post Box 2410, Calcutta. (248)

Wanted a Typist Clerk conversant with Hindi and Urdu languages, knowing Nagri, Urdu and English typewriting in the grade of Rs. 25-5-2-55 for the period of three years in the first instance. A well qualified person may be given a starting salary upto Rs. 40 P.M. in the above-mentioned scale. Application with testimonials should be addressed to—The Secretary, Provincial Board for Education in Hindustani, Bombay Province, Poona. (886)

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co., Cloth Market, Delhi. (12094)

Wanted—Stage Dancers; Girls, boys, for film training; Cinema and Dancing Co. Staff. Apply with 6 for Prospectus to Krishna Stage Co., Ghaziabad, U.P. (12174)

Wanted immediately, one hard-working, honest Medical Officer, preferably M.B.B.S., at least 2-3 years' experience. Pay Rs. 70 p.m., and 3 years' agreement. Agreement to be continued after 3 years. Rs. 5 increment every year, with free quarters. Apply Box No. 877, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12175)

Wanted Graduates, Lawyers, Doctors, Overseers, Clerks, Teachers and Engineers. Apply for Terms to Box No. 12191, "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

86 FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Hardworking youngman with Banking experience and knowing office routine seeks immediate employment. Please write to M. R. Pai, 5, Deodhar Road, Bombay, 19. (26028)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Rebsch St. Jacob Circle near Y.M.C.A. "Rutton House", self-contained blocks Rs. 45 and 50. Inquire on spot. (12193)

To let for high class Hindus Blocks with all modern facilities on Plots 698 and 699 behind Hanuman Temple, Dadar. For rent inquire on spot or dial 25757. (12185)

To Let—Airy single and Double-rooms in noiseless locality. Moderate rent with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12173)

To Let—Girgaum, opposite Madh-avashram, in Ekadashi Building, Independent Blocks of 4 rooms and a big passage for rents between 50 and 65 for vegetarians. Write G. S. Nirgude, same lane, 40, Parekh Street, Sekhsaria Building, Bombay 4. (12179)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—At Meher-abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, best up-to-date flats. Finest situation and sea view. Special two bed room flat. Very reasonable rents. Apply on premises or P. Master 'phone 23217. (12181)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Candidates for Station Master's training. Allowance Rs. 30. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Apply with 0-1-0 (addressed envelope) to The Superintendent, Railway Telegraph Training School, Barh-shah-boola, Delhi. (12187)

Junior & Senior Cambridge, Electric Engineering, Bombay Advocates Test for Seniors & Indian Matrics, London LL.B. for Seniors & Indian B.A.'s. 12 Commercial Diplomas, join Anglo-American College, II Floor Felix Pai Mansions, Mangalore. (12159.)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

"Hair-Vita" the Guaranteed Cure for Bald-head. Sold at all leading Chemists. (12196)

Gonorrhoea Guaranteed cured through Electricity as in Germany and America. Visit personally, Electric Treatment Hospital, near Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road, Bombay, 7. (12149)

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

Zodiac ointment and soap guar-anteed, perfect skin-cure, Eczema, Ringworm and similar troubles at all chemists or Ghia Bros. 18, Phat Bazar Naka Mandvi, Bombay 3. (12140)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

A Golden opportunity for Mer-chants—Forecast on fluctuations in Cotton, Gold, Silver, Groundnut, Linseed, etc. will be given accurately by an expert of twenty years experience. Consult C. N. V. Swamy, Astronomical Astrologer, Madras Hotel, Devakaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay. (12190)

270. PALMISTS

Consult all India Famous Prof. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, whole day at Jouhari Mansion, opposite Rambadi, 259, Kalbadevi. Fee Rupees Two. (12194)

To obtain success in all your affairs consult:—Prof. A. A. Bux World-renowned Palmist and spiritualist. His revelations will help you change the course of your entire life. Highest testimonials, Gustad Chambers, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (12134)

347. LOANS & MORTAGES

Loan-Money Arranging Co., 7, Khetwadi, No. 3-5. T. 8-12 a.m. Zaveri Bazar Shop No. 241. Dr. T. 4-6 p.m. (12164)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

RE: THE INDIAN COTTON Co. LTD. (In liquidation).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the Ginning and Pressing factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September, 1939, at his Office Maneckji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance within eight days of his offer being accepted by the Official Liquidator and sanctioned by the Court, and the other half within three months from the date of the commencement of the lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BHAVNAGAR:—One Pressing Factory.
BASSIM:—One Pressing Factory.
JALGAON-JAMOD:—One Ginning & One Pressing Factory.
WARUD:—One Pressing Factory.
CHALISGAON:—One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1939.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
858.

THE FLYING RANEE

The Flying Ranee leaving Bombay Central at 18-5 hours on MONDAY, September 4th for Surat, and the one leaving Surat at 6-37 hours on FRIDAY, September 8th for Bombay Central, will make additional stops at the following stations:—

GHOLVAD
UMBARGAON ROAD
SANJAN

B. B. & C. I. R.

(879)

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Gokhale Road, (South) Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1939, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1939.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 26th August, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1939.

(N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Thursday the 31st August 1939 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 19th August 1939.).

(789)

Public Notices

SPECIAL MID-WEEK
HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS

TUESDAY, the 29th August, 1939, being a public Holiday (Cocoanut Day) **SPECIAL HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS** will be issued at Week-End fares from MONDAY, the 28th August to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 29th August, available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1939, as follows:—

I & II CLASS

BETWEEN	*AND*
Bombay V. T., Byculla, Dadar and Thana.	Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Shivajinagar, Poona and Neral.
Neral.	Kirkee and Poona.

III CLASS

Bombay V. T., Byculla, and Dadar.	Nasik Road and Devlali.

Full particulars from
The INFORMATION BUREAU, V. T., or STATION MASTERS concerned.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

887

NOTICE.

We have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. ABOOBAKER ABDULREHMAN & CO., of Havabai Mansion, 14, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed our Chief Agents.

BANKERS & TRADERS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(876)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney given to Mr. VELJI NARSI THAKKAR of Ghatkopar on behalf of the firm of Messrs. M. Popatlal & Co., of 297, Masjid Bunder Road has been revoked as from this date and the said Mr. Velji Narsi Thakkar will henceforth have no power or authority to act for or on behalf of the said M. Popatlal & Co.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. M. Popatlal & Co.

Spinner Building,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 24th August, 1939.
(891)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CAWASJI BOMANJI AWASIA and Bai COOVERBAI, wife of Cawasji Bomanji Awasia, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL of Government Pension & Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Vanka Moholla or Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225.94 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 157, Cadastral Survey No. 728 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 3194 and 3195, Old Street Nos. 13 and 8 and New Street No. 13 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by 1st Kolbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the West by 2nd Kolbhat Lane or Vanka Moholla, on or towards the North by a lane or passage a moiety of which belongs to the house on the other side thereof belongs to Behramji Darabshaw Nariman and the other moiety belongs to the premises and on or towards the South by the property of Khurshedbai widow of Dosabhai Merwanji Dalal.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1939.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
892.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA BALWANTRAO SAPRE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 80-82, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO ABOVE:

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground of the Bombay Improvement Trust of Naigaum estate being Plot No. 53 Scheme No. 60 with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and to be erected thereon situate, lying and being at Morebaug Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 513 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 28|62 of Dadar, Naigaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 50, on or towards the South by Plot No. 54, on or towards the West by Public Road and on or towards the East partly by Plot No. 55 and partly by Plot No. 56.

Messrs. JOSHI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(893)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 93 of 1939.

SHANTABAI widow of Trimbak Shivram Bhatki & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
MANOHAR PANDURANG LAUD & Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of April, 1939. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Pandurang Shamrao Laud deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of January 1939, are hereby required to file Affidavit of such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Affidavit of each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupees Two for filing the same. I hereby request all persons concerned to attend me at my office on the 6th day of November, 1939, at 4 p.m. for adjudicating upon the said claims. In default of appearance the claims will be dealt with exparte.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Commissioner.
888.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1967 of 1937.

DINBAI DARASHA GUSTADJI MODY ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SORABJI RUSTOMJI ENGINEER and others ... Defendants.
and
CHUNILAL PRATAPCHAND and others ..... Plaintiffs to the Counter-claim.
vs.
DINBAI DARASHA GUSTADJI MODY and Anr. Defendants to the Counter-claim.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 27th SEPTEMBER, 1938, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 31st August, 1939, at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of quit and ground land, (now redeemed) with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Gunpowder Road, Bombay, admeasuring 63 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 130, New No. 11784, Old Survey No. 76, New Survey No. 3/3704, Cadastral Survey No. 265, Mazgaon Division and Municipal "E" Ward No. 5239 and Street Nos. 50/52.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1939.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
791.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

HINDAMATA

CINEMA :: DADAR

TO-MORROW: SUNDAY, 27TH & TUESDAY, 29TH at 10 A.M.

'PURANDARDAS'

In TAMIL
Featuring:
VIDWAN G. KALYANARAMA,
SRIMATI TRIPURAMBA
(Producers: DEVI FILMS, LTD., MADRAS).

BANDRA TALKIES

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY!
JEAN ARTHUR
LIONEL BARRYMORE
IN
Frank Capra's
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
SUNDAY AT 10-30 A.M.
"TAIL SPIN TOMMY"
Complete Serial at Reduced Rates!

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS & LORRIES & CARRIAGE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1939 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Sankli St. Municipal Godown at Byculla the following.

6 Motor Cars Overland No. "Y" 2232, Buick No. "X" 3583, Dodge No. "Y" 5800, Carysler No. "Y" 7281, Fiat No. "Y" 2176, Standard No. "X" 84 and 5 lorries, Graham No. "L" 599, Overland No. "Y" 7413, Carrier No. L 52 and 1795, Chevrolet No. "X" 5046, also one canoe Victoria with 2 lamps and 2 four wheeled carts.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GOOL MANSION" SITUATE AT HILL ROAD BANDRA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau & Nandlal Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Dahyabhai the Transferee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Subjeally Cassum Vishram Banatwalla, under and by virtue of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage and Further Charge dated 2nd day of February 1938 and made between Haji Ismail Hasham Ladak as the Transferor of the one part and the said Subjeally Cassum Vishram Banatwalla as the Mortgagor of the second part and the said Narandas Dahyabhai as the Transferee of the third part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immovable Property on Saturday the 9th day of September 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of none Agricultural land with Bungalow known or called "GOOL MANSION" situate at Hill Road Bandra and which said piece of land bears Bandra Survey Nos. 20 Pot 5 and 7 (Parts); Survey No. 21 Pot 13 (part) Survey No. 343 A Pot 1 (Part) and contains by admeasurement 825 Square Yards or thereabouts but according to Record of Rights 845 Sq. Yards and assessed by the Collector (along with the other Western portion of the said premises now owned by the estate of the late Merwanji Rustomji Baxter) under None Agricultural assessment under N. A. No. 511 of Bandra and registered by the Bandra Municipality under House No. 133 C of Hill Road Bandra and bounded on the North by N. A. No. 515 the Vacant Plot formerly belonging to Sorabji Hirjibhoy Baxter and now belonging to Bai Nawasbai widow of Merwanji Rustomji Baxter and on the East by the Private Passage and on the South by Hill Road on the West by the other moiety or portion of this Bungalow compound divided by the partly wall and formerly belonging to Goolamhoosein Cassam Vishram and now belonging to the estate of the late Merwanji Rustomji Baxter.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dinkarrau & Nandlal Attorneys for the Transferee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

SOUR-PUSS
NED SPARKS.
WHO HASN'T SMILED PROFESSIONALLY FOR 25 YEARS, HAS TO MANAGE A SICKLY GRIN FOR A SCENE IN "THE STAR MAKER."
BRUNO
BALLERINAS IN "ON YOUR TOES" ACHIEVE PERFECT CARRIAGE BY WALKING FOR HOURS WITH FROM 3 TO 6 HEAVY BOOKS BALANCED ON THEIR HEADS.
"PAINT" DUMPED ON REGINALD DENNY IN "BULLDOG DRUMMOND'S BRIDE" ACTUALLY WAS A MIXTURE OF CHOCOLATE AND MILK.

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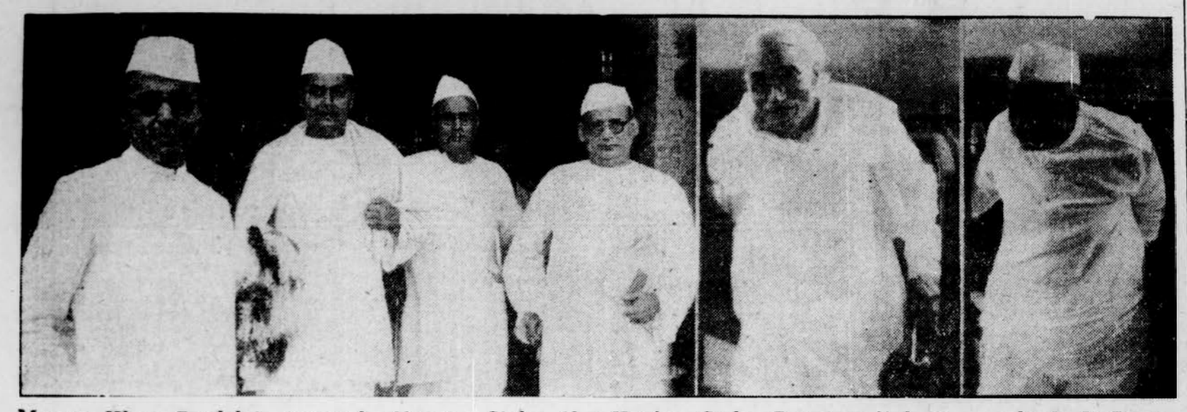
CONGRESS PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE AT POONA



Messrs. Kher, Bardoloi. Anugraha Narayan Sinha, Shri Krishna Sinha, Rajagopalachariar and G. B. Pant snapped at Poona, where they are at present for the Premiers' Conference.

Premiers' Conference Considers War Menace

Labour Legislation And Industrial Planning Loom Large In Discussion

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 25.

The labour question again occupied the major portion of attention of the Premiers at their Conference to-day here at Yerwada House. There was general agreement between all Congress Provinces with regard to the introduction of uniform trade dispute legislation details of which have still to be worked out by some Provinces in light of peculiar labour problem in their respective Provinces.

There are still some Provinces like Bihar which have not committed themselves to the need of establishing industrial courts although the general desire for introduction of such courts is not lacking. Some provinces have not committed themselves to this particular course of action because committees set up for this purpose have not yet submitted their reports and their recommendations. In view of this such provinces as have not yet decided one way or the other have not committed themselves to this particular course of action although they agreed to the necessity of such action during the period which they regard as turbulent.

Bihar, for example has not received the report of its Committee in this connection and therefore it could not decide on the issue pending the recommendations of the Committee expected to be submitted in about a month.

While chalking out this particular line of action the Conference has not lost sight of uneconomic production likely to lead to further complications. The underlying idea seems to be that if such uniform legislation is undertaken and promulgated on the one hand and industrial enterprises pregnant with competitive tendencies left to go unhampered on the other, Provincial Governments will be forced to face issues which they might not be able to check ultimately. Such industries as sugar and mill cloth might also shift to other provinces and create the same situation there. Provincial Governments have generally agreed at to-day's Conference that expansion of such a nature should not be undertaken without previous consultation among the Provinces concerned.

The question of protection of handloom industry seems to have been decided upon to implement the Working Committee resolution in this behalf. It also appears that the proposition believed to have been particularly stressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that just over thirty yards of cloth per year per individual was the minimum necessity was discussed and the tentative conclusions were reached after discussing several aspects of the problems which have been regarded as interrelated.

It is learnt that discussion on the same subject will be resumed to-morrow. Although it was believed at first that the Conference will go on four days it is stated to-day that the deliberations are likely to terminate to-morrow, when most of the Premiers and Ministers present here will leave for their respective places.

PREMIER'S CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE

POONA, August 24.

The Prime Ministers' Conference which resumed its sitting at 1 p.m. to-day adjourned at 5-30 p.m. to meet again at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow. The conference further considered the international situation and the threatened world war.

At the end of to-day's conference the following communique was issued:—

"In addition to further consideration of the situation which has arisen out of the international crisis, the policy regarding Labour legislation and protection of handloom industry was the subject dealt with at to-day's discussions.

"Different proposals for Trade Disputes Legislation were discussed, and it was decided that as far as possible, uniformity should be maintained. The need for establishing Industrial Courts in different provinces was expressed on behalf of most of the provinces. The starting of industrial enterprises likely to lead to overproduction and consequent uneconomic competition between various provinces was discussed, and it was generally agreed that such expansion should not be undertaken without previous consultation among the provinces concerned."

The meeting adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-morrow.—A. P.

GULZARILAL NANDA ATTENDS MEETING

POONA, August 25.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary for Labour, Bombay attended to-day's sitting. It is presumed that he apprised the Conference with the labour problems in the Bombay Presidency. In this connection, the aims and objects of the Bombay Government's Industrial Disputes Act as well as the vehement protest of the labour leaders of Bombay against it might also crop up.—United Press.

INDIAN MILITARY OFFICERS' RECALLED

SIMLA, August 25.

It is learnt that all leave abroad for officers of the Indian Army has been cancelled and that those who are at present abroad have been ordered to return to India. Officers of the Indian Army who are on leave in India are not affected by these measures, and their leave has not been cancelled.—A. P.

Verdict On Double Tragedy

A verdict of death "caused by (1) a homicidal cut-throat by a sharp weapon caused by the deceased Sahadev Narayen (32) in the case of Tarabai (20) and (2) shock from suicidal burns, by means of lighted kerosene oil which had been poured on his clothes by the deceased Sahadev himself," was passed by the Coroner's jury, at the inquest today in connection with the ghastly double tragedy, which took place on August 23.

Alleged Possession Of Charas

Mohamad Kasam was arrested yesterday on the charge of being in possession of "charas" and was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

As a result of the search of the accused, a pill of "charas" weighing about 2 grains was found concealed in his left ear.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	8 60	22 60
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 60

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

GRAND GALA OPENING TO-DAY at 1-30 p. m.

A Mother's Revolt!

MEET HERE:
A CIVILIZED MOTHER
WHO WANTED TO MAKE
HER YOUNG SON &
DAUGHTER HAPPY IN LIFE!

BUT THE FATHER, ORTHODOX & UNCIVILIZED RUINED HIS DAUGHTER'S LIFE

By giving her in marriage
To an old millionaire!

BUT MOTHER REVOLTED!!!.....
WHAT DID SHE DO?.....

Shree RANJIT Movietone's Soul-surging Social Tale of A Mother's Revolt!

★

Directed by:
Sjt. CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

★

Dialogue:
Sjt. CASHYAP, B.A.

★

With Brilliant Cast:

★ Mrs. DURGA KHOTE, ★ PRITHVIRAJ, ★ K. DATEY, Iladevi, Ishwarlal, Lala Yakub, Meera, Khatun & Mirza Musharraf.

★

A PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL WITH A MESSAGE!

ADHURI KAHANI

('UNFINISHED TALE')

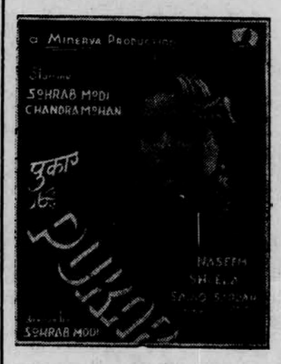
Opening To-day At

WEST END

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Saturday, Sunday & Tuesday. COCOANUT DAY, Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

BOOK YOUR SEATS in ADVANCE TO AVOID RUSH

TALKIES.



MINERVA MOVIETONE'S MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT TAKES BOMBAY BY STORM!

SOHRAB MODI EXCELS HIMSELF!

CHANDRAMOHAN STAGES A SPECTACULAR COME-BACK!

NASEEM—QUEEN OF BEAUTY SHINES AS EMPRESS OF HINDUSTAN!

IN

PUKAR

OR

The Great Moghul

★ ★ ★

THE CAST

SOHRAB MODI
CHANDRAMOHAN
NASEEM
SHEELA
SADIQ ALI
SARDAR AKHTAR
ZILLU
MAYADEVI
RAM APTE

MINERVA PRODUCTION

Distributors:— EVERGREEN PICTURES, BOMBAY 4.

IN THREE THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE — FOR ONE WEEK! DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CENTRAL — FOR ONE WEEK! DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Sat., Sun. & Tuesday Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

MINERVA — FOR THE RUN DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Sat., Sun. & Tuesday Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

HISTORY LIVES AGAIN AFTER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS IN THIS MOST STUPENDOUS SCREEN EPIC!

THERE HAS BEEN NO PICTURE THAT COULD APPROACH THIS ONE FOR SHEER GORGEOUSNESS—FOR THROBBING DRAMA—FOR AN ALL ROUND PERFECTION IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE—YOU WILL BE PROUD TO SEE IT!

IT's AN
ATTRACTION UNRIVALLED!

GLORIOUSLY MARCHING IN

10 Tenth great week

SHREE
RANJIT'S
COLOSSAL DEVOTIONAL EPIC:

Sant Tulsidas

Directed By: JAYANT DESAI

STARRING:
PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, Etc.
FOLLOW THE CROWDS AT

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.

DON'T FAIL TO READ "TIMES of INDIA" "SANT TULSIDAS" SUPPLEMENT of SATURDAY, 26TH AUG.

YOU'VE GOT A DATE WITH DANGER TO-DAY
AT
PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A RENDEZVOUS WITH ROMANCE in GLAMOROUS MYSTERIOUS

ALGIERS

Starring:—
CHARLES BOYER with SIGRID GURIE & HEDY LAMARR

A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE

Book in Advance!
PHONE 41561

SUN., 27TH MORNING AT 10 A.M.
LES MISERABLES
FRENCH VERSION

ASK

Any PERSON on the STREET he will TELL you that the PICTURE at IMPERIAL IS GOOD

THAT IS:

SADHANA

SAGAR'S EPIC on LOVE:

Starring:—
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO
PREM ADIB, HARISH

Directed By:
V. C. DESAI & M. THAKORE

7th Week
AT
IMPERIAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee at 1-45 p.m. on Sat., Sunday and Tuesday.

DADAR'S CINEMA De LUXE!
PLAZA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

'RAJA SHRIYAL'

POPULAR DevotionaL MARATHI Film with RENOWNED Cast
Going STRONGER In
2ND WEEK

THE PALACE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND REVIVAL of A SENSATIONAL THRILLER!

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE

STARRING:
FREDRIC MARCH
So Terrifying it Staggers the Imagination! An Ardent Lover turns into a Fiendish Monster before your Startled Eyes!

DOUBLE PROG. OF
2 SENSATIONAL THRILLERS AT
THE EDWARD

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORN. AT 10 A.M.
SPECIALLY FOR 3 DAYS!
TO-DAY to MON., 28TH
FRANKENSTEIN
(MAN WHO MADE A MONSTER)
AND THE
INVISIBLE MAN

Last 3 Days Only!
So HURRY UP! And DON'T MISS the GREAT CHANCE OF SEEING
New Theatres' DEBKI BOSE Hit:
SAPERA
THE SNAKE — CHARMER
Starring:
KANAN, NAWAB, PAHARI
9 NINTH WEEK! KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
SAT., SUN. AT 2 P.M.

ALEXANDER KORDA
presents his mightiest spectacle
A. E. W. MASON'S
THE FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR
Directed by ZOLTAN KORDA
"A grand piece of highly-coloured entertainment."
—Sunday Express
"Keeps the screen packed with movement, spectacle and excitement."

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

ON THE AIR

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a. m. Melodies on sitar. 7-40 Anwarbai. 7-50 Asad Ali Khan. 8-0 Shahani recital.
12-0 noon. Geets.
1-0 p. m. Popular selections. 1-20 Variety. 6-10 Umrao Singh. 6-20 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 Amateur attempts. 7-0 Faiyaz Muhammad. 7-10 Inayatbai. 7-25 Anwarbai. 7-45 Urdu books. 8-0 For villagers. 8-30 Shahnai recital. 8-40 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 8-50 Asad Ali Khan. 9-35 Press (Cartoonist) by Shankar. 9-50 Faiyaz Muhammad. 10-0 Anwarbai. 10-10 Umrao Singh. 10-20 Asad Ali Khan. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.
60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Bengali geets. 6-25 For highbrows. 6-40 Umrao Singh. 6-50 Anwarbai. 7-0 Pakhawaj recital 7-10 Kumari Ashima Banerji. 7-15 Asad Ali Khan. 7-30 Faiyaz Muhammad. 7-45 to 8-0 As in Delhi 1. 8-0 Aliens. 8-15 Anwarbai. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Delhi—III Programme

19-62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p. m. Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 6-15 Nirmala Devi. 6-35 Ek Rag. 6-45 Nusrat Jabin. 7-0 Bhimpalasi. 7-10 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 7-30 Nirmala Devi. 7-45 For countryside. 8-15 Urdu books. 8-30 Nirmala Devi. 8-40 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 9-35 Lalli (Hindustani). 10-25 Gandhari todi.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p. m.)

Bombay—I-II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-0 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 8 to 8-10 Keep fit! 8-10 to 8-30 As in Delhi 1.
12-0 noon to 1-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 1-0 to 1-10 Market rates. 1-10 to 2-0 As in Delhi 1.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Indian Music. 7 to 7-30 As in Delhi 2. 7-30 to 7-45 Commercial news. 7-45 to 8-0 As in Delhi 1. 8-0 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p. m. Concert. 6-0 For villages. 6-30 R. Rajaraman 7-0 Ulagappokku. 7-15 Appar. 7-45 Kalpakam Sisters. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 Kalpakam Sisters.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 21 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. New Tunes.
12-30 p.m. Selections From Shows. 1-30 For You, Madam! 1-45 First Steps to English. 2-5 Music 2-10 Education at Home 5-0 Twelfth Night. 5-20 For Countryside. 6-10 Angurbala 6-35 K. C. Dey. 7-0 N. N. Mazumder. 7-20 Saltamamie. 7-45 K. L. Saigal. 9-10 Twelfth Night.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
5-0 to 11-0 As In Calcutta 1.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Pitamber Pande. 6-15 Geets. 6-30 Krishnabai. 6-50 Bhajan, Geet and Ghazal. 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 Urdu Books review. 8-0 Sundrabai. 8-10 Bar Dikhavva. 8-35 Reference. Your Letter. 8-50 Krishnabai. 9-40 Are They Misfits ?3 9-55 Pitamber Pande: Bhajans. 10-5 Qamar Ahmad. 10-15 Krishnabai. 10-25 Morning Breezes.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
5-0 p.m. E. S. Sankaranarayana Iyer: Voice. 5-50 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-0 Rajam Balasurmanyam, Veena and Vocal. 6-30 T. S. Rajagopala Sastri, Voice. 6-45 Diamond Ring (Tamil). 7-0 T. S. Rajagopala Sastri: Voice 7-15 Looking Ahead, (Telugu). 7-30 Shrimati K. S. Jayalakshmi: Flute. 8-20 Shrimati C. S. Rajam: Voice 8-30 Shrimati K. S. Jayalakshmi: Flute. 8-55 Vellore: English Production. 9-30 Vellore. 10-0 Billy Cotton's Band. 10-22 My Favourite Song.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As In Madras 1. 6-0 Devotional Songs. 6-15 Selection From 'Karuna Kumar Kattalu' 6-25 Folk Song. 6-30 Common Diseases of Cattle, 2. 6-40 Popular Tunes by Shrimati S. K. Kannamma. 6-45 to 7-30 As In Madras 1. 7-30 Variety Concert. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Madras 1.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Rafeeq Ghaznavi, Asthai, Khayal, Ghazal. 6-0 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 N.S. B.S. Orchestra, "Rag Mala". 6-40 Shamshad Bai. Thumri, Ghazals. 7-10 "Deccan Culture" by Dr. S. Qadri Zore. 7-25 Rafeeq Ghaznavi, Thumri, Ghazal, Film Songs. 8-30 Record. 8-45 Shamshad Bai, Dadra, Ghazals. 9-15 Rafeeq Ghaznavi, Khayal, Ghazal, Geet.

B B C Programme

7-30 Lochaber Highland Games. 8-0 London Palladium Orchestra. 8-45 Songs That Father Sang. 9-30 News. 9-45 London Log. 10-0 Recital of Music for Two Pianofortes. 10-20 Sports. 10-55 Sports. 11-0 Fred Hartley's Sextet. 11-30 News. 11-45 London Log.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 25.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Ahmedabad	97	78	0.6	7.3	—15.5
Ahmednagar	77	70	2.0	10.2	—0.1
Ambala	87	77	—	16.1	—1.2
BOMBAY	82	77	0.6	44.1	—9.7
Bangalore	79	68	—	9.2	—2.2
Belgaum	75	67	1.5	51.3	+18.5
Bahawalpore	109	88	—	1.3	—2.4
Bijapur	80	71	0.1	9.5	+2.0
Bellary	85	75	—	5.3	—0.2
Bhavnagar	96	75	2.7	13.0	—1.6
Chittagong	88	78	0.1	73.8	+14.6
Calcutta	88	78	0.4	49.7	+15.0
Cuttack	88	79	0.1	23.1	—10.2
Calicut	85	75	0.9	81.8	+4.0
Colombo	85	77	—	21.5	+5.8
Cheerapunji	76	66	0.1	280.5	+18.6
Cocanada	87	80	—	14.5	—0.2
Cochin	83	77	—	74.1	+11.9
Delhi	90	77	—	10.6	—6.1
Dehra I. Khan	111	83	—	0.3	—4.2
Desa	99	79	0.1	2.3	—16.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	39.6	—8.8
Fort Sandeman	101	80	—	3.3	—1.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	81	73	—	10.7	—5.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	113	79	—	—	—5.2
Jhansi	90	77	—	26.8	+1.8
Jacobabad	111	87	—	—	—2.1
Kodaikana	65	52	—	11.1	—3.4
Ludhiana	91	80	—	10.6	—5.7
Lahore	106	81	—	7.3	—4.5
Lyallpur	107	83	—	5.2	—0.7
Multan	102	89	—	2.6	—
Mysore	80	67	T	5.9	—1.8
Madras	95	83	—	3.1	—6.3
Marmagoa	82	73	3.6	62.1	—
Mahableshwar	65	61	7.7	162.0	—52.1
Masulipatam	90	79	—	11.3	—5.5
Mandalay	92	77	T	19.9	+7.8
Mangalore	84	77	0.1	91.1	—1.3
Mercara	68	62	0.4	73.0	—15.3
Ootacamund	60	51	—	21.2	+1.1
Peshawar	103	81	—	1.1	—2.6
Poona	78	70	1.3	11.7	—3.3
Port Blair	84	77	—	42.2	—7.0
Quetta	93	69	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	82	72	0.8	34.7	—1.1
Rangoon	84	76	1.0	57.1	+0.7
Ratnagiri	77	74	3.3	102.7	+24.6
Rajkot	93	77	—	3.2	—11.7
Sialkot	100	79	0.2	12.0	—5.7
Sholapur	83	71	0.2	8.8	—3.9
Surat	84	75	2.9	21.0	—11.0
Salem	93	76	—	14.6	+2.5
Trichinopoly	95	80	—	7.4	+1.7
Trivandrum	83	76	0.1	26.5	+2.5
Vizagapatam	92	82	—	8.5	—4.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

RAINFALL IN CITY

Deficit Being Slowly Made Up

BOMBAY, Friday.

A gloomy sunless sky, the dull, everpresent patter patter of slow-falling rain, wet clothes, sodden shoes and all the other features of a monsoon well set, have been present in Bombay during the last two days. The deficit in the city's rainfall is gradually being made up. It is 9.67 inches below normal to-day.

The very first onset of the Bay monsoon brought good showers to Bombay and the inclement weather is likely to continue for some time more. Hardly had the first sweep of clouds passed over the Peninsula, when a second depression was formed over the Bay of Bengal. On Thursday the depression crossed the coast and lay over the east Central Provinces bringing plentiful rainfall in its wake. Bombay too is bound to benefit by the movement of this depression.

There is however, one fundamental difference between the Arabian Sea monsoon and the Bay monsoon. The first travels across the narrow Konkan Coast, is violently checked by the high range of the Western Ghats and results in torrential rainfall. And though Bombay lies at the very end of the Ghats it gets its fair share of rain. This rainfall following soon after the sweltering heat of May induces a feeling of joy.

Not so the Bay monsoon.

It has to cross the entire continent of India from East to West before it reaches Bombay. Therefore it is generally slow and dull.

The total rainfall received in the City during Thursday and the total rainfall are as follows:—

24 Hours	Total
Colaba 61 cents	44.10 inches.
Fort 1.25 inches	44.01 inches
Byculla 1.16 inches	45.96 inches.
Matunga 2.08 inches	39.93 inches.

The maximum temperature stood at 82.2 degrees being three degrees below normal; the minimum was 76.7 inches being an inch above normal.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.091" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

KALYAN TOWN FLOODED

Disorganisation Of Suburban Traffic

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Friday.

The heaviest floods for many years occurred in Kalyan on Friday as a result of the combination of high tides and heavy rainfall over the catchment of the river Eulus since Thursday afternoon Parts of the town and the neighbouring areas are completely submerged under several feet of water.

DISORGANISATION OF TRAFFIC

Owing to the snapping of an overhead electric wire between Ghatkoper and Kurla, there was a disorganisation of traffic on the Harbour Branch line on Friday morning. Repairs were hurriedly effected by noon.

There has been normal rainfall during the last six days reaching 6 inches 11 cents.

DEPRESSION MOVES RAPIDLY WESTWARDS

POONA, August 24.

Telegraphic reports from the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces are wanting. Depression over the East Central Provinces moved rapidly westwards and lies this morning over West Central India. It caused vigorous monsoon in East Gujarat, North Hyderabad, North Bombay and the Deccan where widespread moderate to heavy rain has fallen. The monsoon has also been strong in the Konkan, South Bombay and the Deccan and fairly active in southwest Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall occurred locally in Bihar, Mysore and Malabar, while a few falls are reported from Assam, the East and the North Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in West Central India, Gujarat, North Bombay, the Deccan in the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

Unemployed Youth's Appeal To Magistrate

BOMBAY, Friday.

A novel application was made this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by R. M. Sanram, an unemployed youth, who requested the Magistrate to detain him in jail.

The petitioner claimed that he made the application on behalf of himself and 100 other unemployed youths. He wanted the Magistrate to take pity and detain him in jail, where he would be free from all worries. At present he had to lead a miserable life having no employment. He and others were hoping that the Congress ministry would do something but here again they were disappointed. The Congress election pledges regarding unemployment remained unfulfilled.

Proceeding, the petitioner stated that jail life would indirectly give the unemployed some relief, as they could live there free of rent and would get free food and clothing. He however did not like the idea of committing any offence to get admission in jails and therefore requested the Magistrate to detain him in jail where he was prepared to work.

The Magistrate remarked that he could not send anybody to jail unless he was convicted of some offence.

The petitioner again requested the Magistrate to send him to jail. The Magistrate, replying, said that he would forward the application to Government.

The applicant was heard to remark that he had no hopes from the Government and left the Court-room shouting "Roti Zindabad." ("Long Live Bread").

Heavy Fine For Keeping Whisky

Darabsha Manekji who was arrested on August 18, for having been in illegal possession of 15 pints of whisky, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350 or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. J. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court.

The accused, it was stated sold a pint of whisky to a bogus customer sent to him. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.041 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.2 degrees 2.8 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.7 degrees 1.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 405 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10
Rain in 24 hours 0.61 inches
Total rainfall during the month 6.35 inches
Total rainfall during the year 44.11 inches
Weather remark: Rain

"A REMEDY THAT PERMANENTLY CURES TUBERCULOSIS"

DO NOT DELAY
START TAKING THE WONDERFUL REMEDY THAT HAS SAVED THOUSANDS OF LIVES

UMCKALOABO

(Pronounced Um-ka-lo-bo)

	Rs.
16oz. 30 days treatment	22
8oz. 15 days treatment	12
4oz. 8 days treatment	7

C. MORRIS & SON,
Bell Bldg., 6 Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road,
BOMBAY

Day long FRESHNESS

Awake and get up..... Sing in the Shower, Tenorize in the tub or hum under the tap. Don't you think that is the way to begin a day?

Then begin using BOSFA TEA-ROSE Soap rightaway.

Its soothing suds invigorate the body—its pleasing fragrance keeps you fresh.

It is better and bigger far and away.

Tearose Cake weighs 12 Tolas.

Manufacturers:—
BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

FILM SNOW (CORN FLAKES) HAS TO BE TREATED WITH CYANIDE TO PREVENT WEEVILS FROM GETTING INTO IT.
GRETA GARBO'S
ONLY HEADGEAR AROUND THE STUDIO LOT IS AN OLD-FASHIONED FARMER'S STRAW HAT ..... COST 10¢.
THREE WEEKS OF REHEARSING DANCE NUMBERS 10 HOURS DAILY FOR "ON YOUR TOES" LEFT EDDIE ALBERT TOO FOOTSORE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE CAMERAS THE DAY THE FILM STARTED!

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

THE HARDYS RIDE HIGH
Mickey ROONEY

6th STRAIGHT HIT!
Ride high, wide and handsome with the Hardys . . . when they're millionaires for a day! Mickey goes high-hat . . . it's the howl of the season!

with
LEWIS STONE • MICKEY ROONEY
CECILIA PARKER • FAY HOLDEN
Screen Play by Agnes Christine Johnston, Kay Van Riper and William Ludwig
Directed by George B. Seitz

POSITIVELY
LAST 4 DAYS only!
By Insistent
PUBLIC DEMAND!
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
It's the TALK of the TOWN!
TYRONE POWER
HENRY FONDA—
—NANCY KELLY
in the 20th Century-Fox
great adventure-romance:
JESSE JAMES
JESSE JAMES
ALL in TECHNICOLOUR
'Phone 20422. Plans Open!

The REGAL DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

★ OH GIRLS!
WANT TO BE A SUCCESS IN LIFE?

MUM'S THE WORD.....Don't tell your friends! Be the first to meet MARGARET LOCKWOOD and the others at the REGAL. They will give you all the TIPS necessary to be a SUCCESS in LIFE even to the limit of FINDING YOURSELF A HUSBAND!

England's loveliest young stars in a gay and human comedy!
A GIRL MUST LIVE
MARGARET LOCKWOOD
RENEE HOUSTON
LILLI PALMER
GEORGE ROBEY
HUGH SINCLAIR
NAUNTON WAYNE
Produced for TWENTIETH CENTURY PRODUCTIONS LTD
A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE released by 20th CENTURY FOX

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 11, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 10, 1358
Parsi: Aspandad 25, 1308
Hightide: 10-22; 22-10.
Lowtide: 3-27; 16-30.
Sunrise: 6h 22m
Sunset: 6h 39m
s.s. "Strathalan" sails with mails at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee special meeting, 1-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 29.
Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

There will be a Symposium in the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. when some topics of Mathematical interest will be discussed.

NOW IN 5th WEEK

SEE
The HEROISM,
The STATESMANSHIP,
The Spirit of SACRIFICE,
The Sense of JUSTICE
OF YOUR
SHIVAJI
The GREAT
Who SACRIFICED His Life
AT THE ALTAR OF
IND!A'S FREEDOM
In 'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8.
"NETAJI PALKAR"
Which has for the past FOUR WEEKS been
THE ONLY RAGE OF CINE-FANS
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Tuesday: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10:
"INNOCENTS of PARIS"

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Girl Must Live". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Hardys Ride High." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEM EMPIRE—"Pukar." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Algiers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Sunday and Saturday at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankenstein". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 1-45 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"You Can't Take It With You." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate on Sunday at 10 a.m. on "The Doctor, the Lawyer, and the Priest are the three disciples of the devil". Mr. R. P. Acharya will move the proposition and Mr. P. R. Rao will oppose it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

TIBBIYA COLLEGE BOARD

A meeting of the Tibbiya College Board will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) at the College premises, Vaid Building, opposite Crawford Market, Mahomedali Road, to consider the following:—

1. Approval of the Constitution submitted by the Constitution Committee.
2. Election of the Working Committee.
3. Other urgent matter which may be brought forward with the permission of the President.

FLAG SALUTATION AT ANDHERI

Nagardas Road near Nagardas A Block to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to general breakdown of wires between Bombay-Devlali, traffic to and from Agra, Cawnpore, Ajmer, Allahabad, Nagpur, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Calcutta, Amraoti, Bhusawal, Akola, Indore and Rangoon is subject to delay.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the abovementioned League, there will be a debate to-day (Saturday) on "It is indispensible that there should be a high school for Bohra students". Mr. M. F. Sikandar B.A., will favour the proposition. Mr. M. J. Kapasi B.A., will oppose it. Mr. Tayabally Roowala will preside.

UPAKARMA CEREMONY

Under the joint auspices of Purnapragna Seva Sangha and Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, the Upakarma for Rugvedins and Yajurvedins will be celebrated at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Vishnu Prasada, (Choksi Bhavan) on the following days:—

For Rugvedins on Monday, the 28th instant between 6-15 to 9 a.m.
For Yajurvedins on Tuesday, the 29th instant between 8 to 11 a.m.

"GENERAL INTELLIGENCE AND MENTAL TESTING"

Under the auspices of the Institute, Prof. Miss S. Panandikar, M.A., M.Litt., T.D., of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, will give a talk on "General Intelligence and Mental Testing" at 5 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Hall of the King George English School.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Two lectures will be delivered this day, the first by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., Wilson College, on "The Problem of Poverty" from 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.), and the second by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., on "The Co-operative Movement" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT

That "India Needs A Benevolent Dictator" will be the subject of a debate at the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Bharti will propose and Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will oppose.

SAVARKAR GREETS NIZAM

(Through Hindu Maha Sabha Head Office, Bombay Branch).

The following telegram was sent by Dr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha to the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, the Prime Minister to the Nizam State, Hyderabad, on the 22nd August:—

"Hearty felicitations to H. E. H. Nizam on amnesty and actual release of civil resisters. Hope no exceptions are made. This step bound to restore public confidence. If this amicable turn of affairs is to yield lasting good results and relations release put Reforms into immediate effect, holding general elections before December next at the latest. With best wishes for honourable unity, progress and prosperity to the State."

DADABHAI NAOROJI BIRTHDAY

Under the joint auspices of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, B. P. C. C., Social Service League, Y. M. P. A., Social Workers' Society, Students Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union and other Associations, a public meeting to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, will be held on Monday, 4th September at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Hall. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. The programme will consist of music and speeches by the Mayor of Bombay and others.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert of the above will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vimalanand Koppikar Hall, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, when Kumar Gandharawa and Khan Saheb Mohamed Khan, will entertain the members to vocal and instrumental (Sitar, Been, Surbahar) music.

LECTURE ON VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "How and Why the True Nature of Self is Hidden from us" at Batliboi's Accountancy Institute, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, a debate on the following subject will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall, (138 Nagdevi Street). Mr. S. R. Fadra, B.A., will move the proposition. "Nothing but dictatorship can alone save Islam in the present state of affairs."

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For visiting Gamadia Colony, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Tardeo Tram Terminus.

FLAG SALUTATION AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

While the suburbs, I am sure, have never achieved the obnoxious "odoriety." "The City of Thousands Smells," all my surging pride in our suburban area cannot close my nose to the fact that the Suburbs in the way of stinks and stenches.

The question is an old cry and an older question whether that wretched smell cannot be stopped lies I understand in the hands of the Bombay Municipality, under whose management the slaughter house is.

The question of shifting this Slaughter House was talked many years ago but to-day nothing is heard of it.

DOG MENACE.

The dog nuisance is no more in the Bandra area, thanks to the energetic Sergeant Hearn, who with gun and ammunition has cleaned up the entire area.

This must be, in its way very tedious work for it means moving to and fro.

Of course the Police could not do much if the Municipal co-operation was lacking.

The willingness of the Municipality to incur some expenditure in this connection is to be commended and is an example to our other suburban bodies.

Looking at things how they stand I feel the Suburban area will never be freed of its legion of mongrels unless they have some more men like Sergeant Hearn.

CITY'S MILK SUPPLY

Corporation To Tackle Problem

AFTER TWENTY YEARS ONCE AGAIN THE QUESTION OF INADEQUATE MILK SUPPLY IN THE CITY IS REVIEWED AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO SUBMIT A SCHEME FOR THE PURPOSE.

At the Thursday's meeting of the Corporation Dr. Jethalal V Vora had moved that in view of the fact that the milk supply in the City is entirely inadequate and often impure with its consequent evil effects on the health of the child and adult population of the City, the Commissioner be requested to examine the question "de novo" and to place before the Corporation concerte proposals for solving the problem at an early a date as possible.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Public Health and Medical Relief Committee.

At Friday's meeting Dr. A. J. Collaco supported the amendment of Dr. Mehta and said he was against giving subvention to any commercial enterprise. To shift stables from Bombay to Deonar, the Municipality had spent more than Rs. 4 lakhs but nothing further was done.

PRASAD SCHEME

Then the Prasad scheme of subvention was tried but even in this scheme so many difficulties arose that Messrs. Prasad and Co, which operated in Gujarat did not venture to carry out the scheme they had put so enthusiastically before the Municipal Corporation some years ago. He, therefore, thought that the matter should be thresned out thoroughly once again in the Public Health Committee.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin did not think that Gujarat could supply pure milk to Bombay as there were many difficulties in the way of transport, etc.

Mr. M. M. Killedar pointed out that Bombay milk merchants had sufficient milk to supply to the whole city and there was no necessity to get milk from outside. There was so much milk in the city that some times the merchants had to sell at the rate of two annas per seer or Rs. 5 per maund. He suggested stoping adulteration of milk by skimmed milk powder and to impose heavy import town duty on this powder.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji supported the original proposition and expressed a hope that the Municipal Commissioner would prepare a suitable scheme at an early date.

The original proposition was carried.

SHRI TATVADYAN MANDAL

The annual general meeting of Shri Tatvadyan Mandal will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Shri Mouni Buwas' Shri Ram Mandir at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Vaidyawadi, Thakurdwar Road, when Prof. H. D. Velankar M.A. (Wilson College) will preside and will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Philosophy."

BOMBAY SEVA DAL

The G. O. C. of the Bombay Seva Dal writes:—

All the Volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are hereby informed to be present to-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House for monthly parade and to attend the monthly flag salutation.

DURGA PUJA ACCOUNTS

A general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Dr. A. C. Das, Wassiamal Building, Grant Road, to receive and adopt the statement of Durga Puja Accounts of 1938 and to elect new Executive Committee for the Durga Puja Celebrations of year 1939.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ

The annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Hirabaug C. P. Tank Road. Prizes will be distributed to students who have secured higher percentage of marks in the last Matriculation Examination.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION IN 'G' WARD

Monthly Flag Salutation in 'G' Ward will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the compound of Samartha Vyayam Mandir. Mr. J. R. Shastri will unfurl the National Flag.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public class on "Jnaneshwari" in Marathi at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

'SHRAVAN YEDUR UPAKARMA'

Sri Vaishnava Vathiar D. Raghunatha Chariar and Sri Narasimha Chariar will conduct the Shravan Yedur Upakarma on Tuesday, the 29th instant between 9 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. at Hira Baug, Matunga, (G. I. P.).

LATE SIR HORMUSJI C. DINSHAW

(From A Correspondent)

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Thursday evening a resolution was passed expressing their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Kt., M.V.O., who was one of the founders of the Association and one of its Vice-Presidents for many years.

ISMAIL COLLEGE POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURES

To-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Lecture on "Chemical Warfare" by Dr. Nargund.

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Rajkot Gets 1 Inch Of Rain

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Aug. 25.

From 11 a.m. to-day slow rainfall began and still it is raining. Upto time of wiring one inch of rain has fallen. The sky is cloudy. But high temperature still persists.

MARRIEDS v. BACHELORS

Soccer Match At St. Xavier's College Ground

Under the auspices of the Bengal Club, a social gathering along with a friendly Football Match, between "Marrieds" and "Bachelors", will be held at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1939

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

The Congress Premiers' Conference, which is now in session at Poona, is, like previous conferences of a similar character, meant to secure for Congress Governments an opportunity to compare notes and adopt common and uniform policies on common tasks, so far as varying local conditions permit. A fair measure of uniformity is quite possible as the various Government's election manifestoes were based on a common manifesto formulated by the Congress, and the All-India Parliamentary Board is attempting to ensure the fulfilment of the common election pledges. For instance, the Board is urging every Congress Government to complete its prohibition programme within three years from its acceptance of office. Naturally this subject is understood to have figured prominently at the Conference. And as it is vitally connected with the question of taxation, the latter, too, will be seriously considered. Bombay is leading in this respect by its courageous prohibition programme and its equally courageous policy of taxation. The common programme, likely to be chalked out by the Conference, seems to be that every Congress Government will strive to complete the programme by the end of 1941 at the latest and that, if financial difficulty prevents this and the Government of India refuse to give financial assistance, the Provincial Governments will resign and contest the general election on that issue.

A Solemn Pledge

Another important question that demands the close attention of the Conference is the removal of Harijans' disabilities. This question at least is not beset with financial difficulties, and all that its solution demands is public opinion in support of the reform. But public opinion has been favourable for several years past and is particularly so now, as may be seen from several public temples in the most conservative parts of South India being voluntarily opened to Harijans during the last few weeks. It is necessary for Congress Governments and the public in general to remember that the Conference of Hindus held in Bombay on 25th September, 1932, to confirm the Poona Agreement adopted, among others, the following resolution: "This Conference resolves that henceforth, amongst Hindus no one shall be regarded as an untouchable by reason of his birth, and that those who have been so regarded hitherto will have the same right as other Hindus in regard to the use of public wells, public schools, public roads and all other public institutions. This right will have statutory recognition at the first opportunity and shall be one of the earliest Acts of the Swaraj Parliament, if it shall not have received such recognition before that time. It is further agreed that it shall be the duty of all Hindu leaders to secure, by every legitimate and peaceful means an early removal of all social disabilities now imposed by custom upon the so-called untouchable classes, including the bar in respect of admission to temples." It is now seven years since this solemn pledge was taken, and though Congress Governments have done much to fulfil it, a great deal more remains to be done by them as well as by the public.

India And War

The gravest question that confronts the Conference is the international situation, which may conceivably have unexpected repercussions on every Congress Government. It may be remembered that only a few days ago the Working Committee adopted a resolution which reiterated the Congress policy. The resolution is complex and the precise action recommended to the Congress Ministries varies according to circumstances. If war actually breaks out and India is likely to be involved in it the Working Committee will have to meet at once at Wardha to decide upon the exact attitude of the Congress Governments.

Virtual War

Last minute appeals to the reason and humanity of the would-be aggressor by Mr. Chamberlain, King Leopold and the heads of the Oslo Powers, the Pope and even President Roosevelt have fallen—naturally—on deaf ears. Herr Hitler has come down to Berlin from Berchtesgaden. He has held an all-night council of war with his political and military chiefs. More significantly, "under the cover of a huge prohibited area for aircraft in East Germany," so says a Berlin report, "many last-minute troop movements are being perfected." In Berlin political circles, further, the opinion is held that Germany's decision has been made and is on the point of being carried out.

In fact, Herr Hitler has already started implementing the decision. For, Herr Foerster, the Nazi gauleiter of Danzig, has been appointed "Head of the State of Danzig" *by an official decree issued in Berlin* (our italics). This clearly and inescapably is an act of aggression and, therefore, of virtual war. The formal lapse into a state of war is only a matter of hours or, at best, of days. And yet the *Izvestia* says that the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact "is bound to pacify extremely the tense international situation and contribute to the consolidation of peace!"

Communal Amity

The communique issued by the Public Relations Officer on the relations between Hindus and Muslims in certain rural areas in the province is extremely interesting and deserves to be carefully read by all who value communal harmony. It appears from the communique that in a village called Kada in Ahmednagar district the Hindus and Muslims cooperate with each other in celebrating any festival, whether Hindu or Muslim, that, for instance, Muslims have often helped in the renovation of the local Rama Mandir, while the Hindus have helped in the maintenance and upkeep of the Muslim Durga. It is a pity, therefore, that a Poona paper circulated untrue reports about the village, calculated to disturb the cordial relations between the communities. Government have done well to nip the mischief in the bud by publishing the true facts about the misreported incident and making it perfectly clear that the contributions made by the Hindus for the Urus ceremony were absolutely voluntary and not at all extorted from them under pressure, as alleged by the Poona paper.

Hitler's "Battle Of Nerves"

Further Nazi Moves Against Poland And In South-East

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, Aug. 20.

Germany has opened a new "peace" campaign or offensive, widely and vigorously. Danzig is pushed forward as an issue not worth a conflict. German propaganda, in diverse and also altered ways, is again active in Britain and France, considerably more in Britain, in connection with this "peace" campaign. The German demand for Danzig is being represented as a very minor issue, bearing no wider implications and with no bigger aims staying with it, much as the question of the Sudetenland a year back. Conveniently the Nazi propaganda overlooks the fact of the occupation of the Sudetenland having led to the destruction of the Czechoslovak State. Nazi Germany believes most strongly in the conception of the function of propaganda being to assert, assert vigorously, continuously and loudly, and less to explain. Hitler himself, criticising the Government of Kaiser and airing his own views on the subject, at one place in "Mein Kempf" that amazingly frank book of his, writes:—"The responsible Government departments understood next to nothing of the value and nature of propaganda. That by clever propaganda a people can be persuaded that heaven itself is hell or that the most wretched existence is paradise—this only the Jew understood and acted accordingly. The German or rather his Government had not the slightest idea of it, a fact that had its worst results during the war." Plainly enough, Hitler suggests his followers developing the methods he charges the Jews of employing. It cannot be said that he has not succeeded. At any rate for a good while or extent.

And he has succeeded in directions to a not negligible degree by a benevolence to his propaganda given by groups, influential groups, in Britain. For gaining this benevolence, Hitler played adroitly upon their prejudices, not excluding racial, and readiness to draw upon forces outside, even if it meant sacrifice of advertised democratic ideas and abandonment of interests of their, if only in the way some big or important British imperialist interests could be secured. If these groups in Britain to-day are more critical, it is only because of an increased apprehension of Hitler's ambitions getting beyond limits even as convenient by them or a disappointment of Hitler not "playing the game" as understood by some of the dominant groups looked upon as closely associated with or standing near to Chamberlain. Hitler's new "peace" campaign is meant to raise the opinion that his moves need not be considered as the game still not capable of being played from the background of certain basic British imperialist interests. Berlin has still hopes of strengthening such an opinion within certain weighty groups in Britain and in this way Berlin also calculates on being able to get extended a pressure upon France. Berlin's hopes referred to above are based, alike on the view that the England of Chamberlain and Simon could be got to extend accommodation to the idea of more concessions in directions and estimate of an uncertainty assumed as felt by London with a pressure extending to more fronts of the Empire applied. The strength of such an estimate of uncertainty and a connected care to meet in ways German demands depend or stand in direct proportion to a reserve of London to meet well the movement for self-determination in some of the important and advanced units dominated by Britain, with India as may be held occupying the leading position in connection. The position of France is different, as also greatly that of French colonies. No doubt, recently an observable change has come about England's position. England has become to a greater extent a European Power. A German threat is seen as capable of being more direct and closer.

★

France has reacted alertly and sharply to the new German "peace' offensive. The leading Paris daily TEMPS refers to it as an episode in the "battle of nerves" to overcome the resistance to an expansionist policy of the totalitarian States. The Radical Socialist paper "Oeuvre" puts to a very critical examination the move of Germany to present Danzig as needing a resettlement in the way put forward now by Hitler. The paper refers to Hitler himself having found the position in regard to Danzig as quite bearable when he concluded five years back an agreement with Poland, an agreement that he broke soon after the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, and adds: "What for ten years or five years was bearable may also be bearable for a longer period. In reality to-day it deals no longer with Danzig. Danzig is only a point that Hitler has selected for developing a big operation. Danzig is a detail in a bigger game. If we have to act to-day it means not only for Danzig, but because of a big aggressive policy visualized by Hitler." The moderate conservative EPOQUE issues the warning that a weakening in firmness on the part of England and through England of France under the impact of a German "peace" offensive will mean, Soviet Union withdrawing from Commitments, a development suited to help most Hitler. There is no overlooking Germany, and Italy giving a close concentration to bring about an exclusion of the Soviet Union.

★

The German "peace" offensive is directed clearly enough to advance a line against Poland. Poland stands as the most marked target in a new stage of expansion visualized by Berlin. But there are also other targets and some of these may even come up closer. Attention in connection is much kept to Rumania. For the while however, a campaign is being developed or pushed forward by Germany greatly in terms of Danzig,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

Reflections On Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact

(BY N. K. P.)

The news that Germany and Russia agreed to sign a pact of non-aggression came as a thunderbolt to most of us in India where it was generally expected that sooner or later Russia would fall in line with the Anti-aggression nations and that an Anglo-Russian-French alliance would be an accomplished fact sooner or later.

It was also freely suggested that the delay in signing the pact in Russia was due to factors for which the British nation in general and Mr. Chamberlain and the present British Government in particular were responsible.

What amount of truth there has been in the suggestion it is impossible at this stage to say with any certainty but the probabilities are that the failure of the Anglo-Russian negotiations was due not so much to the attitude of the British as to the inherent difficulties in the case, the intransigence of Poland and the obvious desire of Russia not to be involved in an European war and to be able to take her revenge on Poland.

* * * *

This strange rapprochement between Germany and Russia has not been a last-week affair. It has been carefully planned for some time. Ever since the fall of Litvinov—the last of the great Jews of Russia—Central European observers have viewed with anxiety the Germanic sympathies of his successor—Molotov. So long as Litvinov was Commissar of Foreign Affairs for Russia so long it was certain that there could be no approaches between Russia and Germany. Not only was it impossible for Hitler to bargain with a Jew but Litvinov was proverbially pro-British. He has an English wife and his long stay in England has made him a friend of the English. When almost overnight his fall came, it was apprehended by many of the more astute minds on the Continent and the view was openly expressed in the magazines and newspapers there that the Russo-British negotiations were doomed to failure. A month or two ago I myself read an extract from an article in a Central European magazine which ended with the exhortation "Watch Molotov." It is well-known that Molotov, though he has succeeded Litvinov as Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has not got either the courage or the intelligence or the independence of his Jewish predecessor but he is what he is meant to be, the mouth-piece of Stalin.

And there is much in common between Russia and Germany. Traditionally they have been friends. There was a long alliance between them in the XVIII and XIX centuries. Then there are the common traits of dictatorship, populaces trained to obedience with no ingrained ideas of personal liberty and personal rights. No wonder like was attracted by like. And the pact is the result.

* * * *

The British Government presumably were not entirely ignorant of the events that were taking place. True, they may not have counted on the pact itself but at any rate they must have considered the position that Russia might not come in the non-aggression camp and British preparations must have been made on that basis. If that is not the case—which is hardly believable and Britain was relying on actual Russian help—then Britain has indeed, blundered.

Poland is now the real key to Europe. If it is crushed there would be no limit to German and Russian ambitions. If it is saved it has the capacity of becoming a Great Power. At present after Germany, Italy and France it is the largest State in Europe. While the poverty of the people is proverbial their fighting capacity is undoubted. But it is very poor in technical materials and in its aeroplanes. For a long time the aim of its leaders has been to keep away from both Left and Right, from Communism and Fascism. While it has succeeded so far it has succeeded only at the cost of keeping down by force large minorities. These minorities constitute Poland's problems and Germany's hopes. It is very unfortunate that nearly one-third of the Polish population is non-Polish. There are about three-quarter million Germans, over

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

An Aggravating Excuse

Apparently the only comment made so far on the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact by the other High contracting Party is that by the *Izvestia*. That Soviet organ says that "the clear establishment of peaceful relations of such mighty Powers as the Soviet and Germany is *bound to pacify extremely the tense international situation and contribute to the consolidation of peace*" (our italics). It will be interesting to inquire how the Pact is "bound" to achieve this double consummation. Will it act as a warning to and pressure upon the "mighty Power," Nazi Germany, to forswear the policy of aggression against other states? The question needs no answer. Is it then intended by the Soviet to enable Mr. Chamberlain to avert war by yielding to Germany as he did at Munich with all the inevitable consequences of Munich, as predicted and denounced by Russians themselves? What a far cry from the *Izvestia* of those days! Has Reuter done an injustice to the paper or is it that Russian statesmen have no better excuse to offer for their most tragic and disastrous blunder?

Japan In Doldrums

The only favourable feature of the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact is, as we said the other day, its reaction on Japan. That country is shocked and irritated. Its newspapers write of Germany's betrayal in terms of bitterness and impotent indignation. Japan's sorrow, anger and self-pity are both amusing and gratifying. What is even more interesting is that the Japanese are reported to be realising the desirability of coming to terms with China in view of the Russian menace. But they would, we trust, have to go far, indeed, out of Chinese territory to achieve an agreement.

A Simple Condition

The Chinese know that they have now secured a whip hand in the fight with Japan and that complete victory is eventually and inevitably theirs. They need not accept peace on any condition other than theirs. That condition is single, simple and eminently fair. It is that the Japanese aggressor shall clear out of every inch of Chinese territory. The Chinese are in a position to stand for this condition. Only one development can reverse the inevitable fortunes of war, namely, a Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact which will release all Japanese resources and energies to be concentrated against China. Already pressure is being brought to bear on Japan by Germany and Italy to change her attitude towards Russia and conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with her—with an anti-British object—and the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs is reported to have hinted to the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow that the Soviet intention was to open negotiation for a fundamental peaceful solution of the Manchukuo border issues. It remains to be seen whether Japan succumbs to this campaign of pressure and blandishment. The "Kokumin Shimbu", hitherto a strong protagonist of a military alliance with Germany, however, gives an indication of the Japanese attitude when it says that the Anti-Comintern Pact has become a dead-letter and Germany and Italy are no more allies of Japan. We, however, feel that a Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact, a very remote contingency.

Need For Investigation

Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A., representing the Khandesh Branch of the Independent Labour Party, is understood to have pressed upon the Premier several instances of harassment of Harijans by caste Hindus, including even officials. If Mr. Jadhav has given sufficient particulars of the alleged harassment, the grievances should be investigated and the true facts should be published. We have ourselves received a lengthy letter from the Secretary of a Thana institution working for Harijans complaining that a Harijan policeman in the local jail is being prevented by caste policemen on duty there from drawing water from the jail well. This allegation also needs investigation.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The (Japanese) newspaper adds that the secretary of the Italian Embassy called at the Foreign Office yesterday and expressed the desire that Japan should conclude a Non-Aggression Pact with the U.S.S.R.

The newspaper further asserts that M. Molotov on Wednesday hinted to the Japanese Ambassador that the Soviet intention was to open negotiations for a fundamental peaceful solution of the Manchukuo border issues.

—Reuter.

* * * *

"The (Nazi) Press campaign is not the only symptom which is ominously reminiscent of past experience"—Mr. Chamberlain.

Yes, yes and all that sort of thing. But let us hope that a certain part of Mr. Chamberlain's own speech is not really ominously reminiscent of past experience.

* * * *

Remembering all his previous efforts, presumably Munich in particular, Mr. Chamberlain declared: "If despite all our efforts to find the way to peace—and God knows I have tried my best .....".

Why bring in God?

* * * *

According to Madame Tabouis Ribbentrop took to Moscow secret records of the efforts made by British statesmen to push Germany into conflict with Soviet.

Then Chamberlain's fault does not lie in having sent a mere Permanent Official to Moscow or even to his and his allies' refusal to accept logical and quite reasonable conditions demanded by Moscow. What he failed to do to achieve a Treaty was to send Strang with open records of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

* * * *

A question has been asked. What would be the suggestions of the Comintern for the guidance of the fifth column and the underground movement in Germany?

The answer is that the head of the Ogpu will consult Comrade Himmler under article three of the Pact of Non-Aggression.

* * * *

Talking of article three has Herr Foerster been appointed officially by Berlin as "Head of State of Free State of Danzig" after due consultations between M. Molotov and Herr von Ribbentrop?

* * * *

"Japan", says a Japanese paper, "is now faced with a real crisis, after two years of hostilities".

Amen.

* * * *

Another Japanese paper declares that "Japan's great indignation must be borne in silence".

How sad!

And it is not even practicable to strip a few Germans of their trousers lest their mighty friend across the Manchukuan frontier—yes, how sad!

* * * *

President Roosevelt has appealed to the King of Italy because he feels that Italian Government can greatly influence the averting of the outbreak of war.

A well deserved and quite an—er—illuminating compliment to the undoubted possibilities of the Italian Government.

* * * *

The batsman was making a dogged stand when things were going badly. At length the fast bowler got him with a ball that just flicked the bails off.

The batsman calmly picked up the bails, replaced them, and nodding to the umpire approaching the wicket, said: "Jolly windy to-day, isn't it?"

"Yes", replied the umpire. "Here's your cap; mind it doesn't blow away as you return to the pavilion".

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Nothing jars a man like being compelled to love by contract.

Don't fail to keep your temper. Other people never appreciate tempers as a gift.

"Boys will be boys," says an old saw. Just as if they could be anything else.

Silence may be golden, but plenty of silver will shut a man's mouth just as effectively.

In accord with the eternal fitness of things, a girl with teeth like pearls will naturally be as dumb as an oyster.

Honour compels us to tell a man his faults to his face, but the law of self-preservation makes it safer to tell his neighbour.

Halifax's Bold Reply To Hitler

Britain Will Uphold Liberties Of European Nations Against "Constant Appeals To Force"

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Broadcasting to the nation tonight Lord Halifax said: "It may be helpful if I saw a few words about the international developments, which have led to the recall of Parliament. The strained situation that exists between Germany and Poland began with the claims and grievances expressed in Germany with regard to Danzig and that Polish Province, which is usually called the Polish corridor. The tension thus produced has been increased by mutual recriminations about the treatment of minorities. Every country must of course be concerned to secure a just treatment for its minorities and must naturally feel particular interest in minorities allied thereto by race. No one in this country certainly would wish to defend conditions under which such treatment was denied to any minority section. But if causes for complaint exist let them not be so worked up as to make any settlement a hundred times more difficult but let them be fairly brought to a cool examination before the public opinion of the world. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the accusations against Poland were a strong resemblance to accusations made last year against Czechoslovakia and it is right to remember that there is a large Polish minority in Germany of whose treatment also the Polish Government complain.

TRIBUTE TO POLAND

Of the general attitude of Poland it must be admitted that in the face of a campaign which appears to threaten not only their independence of action but also the existence of Poland as a nation, the declarations of the Polish leaders have been firm but quite unprovocative. I am confident that they have been and are at all times ready to discuss the differences between them and Germany if they could reasonably be certain that the discussion would take place under free conditions without the menace of force and with the assurance that the results of the discussion would be loyally and permanently observed. We may all ask them why these questions cannot be settled by friendly discussions between Germany and Poland. They gave little trouble until the German-Polish agreement signed in 1934 was suddenly brought to an end by Germany last April. The problem itself, therefore, ought not to be incapable of settlement: the real difficulty springs from much deeper causes. The life of nations depends in the last resort upon mutual respect for one another's rights and reasonable confidence that they can each live their life in their own way, provided they do not interfere with their neighbours right to do the same.

GUARANTEE TO POLAND STANDS

Throughout their history, the British people have always felt bound to oppose attempts by one power to dominate Europe at the expense of others. After the events, therefore, of the earlier part of this year, which had shaken all confidence, we tried to make it clear by word and deed that we are prepared to assist those countries which felt their independence immediately threatened and were ready to defend their freedom. That was why we introduced compulsory service and made efforts which were unprecedented at a time of peace to expand and equip the armed forces of the crown and place both the civil and military defences of the country in a state of full preparedness. That was the reason why we gave our undertaking to Poland, that was the reason why we engaged along with France in negotiations with Russia.

You will have read a report about the agreement reached between Russia and Germany which has surprised the world. For years these two Governments have been attacking one another and it was Germany, you will remember, who was the organiser of the Anti-Comintern Pact. I do not pronounce here to-night upon what may be the ultimate purpose of this arrangement nor upon what its final effect may be upon history in the next few weeks and months. But I do know that it can make no difference to the undertaking given by His Majesty's Government to Poland to which no condition is attached as to an agreement with Russia. His Majesty's Government, therefore, lost no time as soon as they heard this news, in making their position absolutely plain. It is not the British way to go back upon their obligations.

TO DEFEND PRINCIPLES

It has often been stated rightly or wrongly that the last war might have been prevented if the British Government had made it clear where they stood. Now that a possibility of conflict again exists, the Government have taken steps to declare their attitude not only to the world but in a special message to Herr Hitler. No doubt, therefore, can anywhere exist that we mean to fulfil the obligations which we have assumed. May I state quite simply what I believe to be the British point of view. Some little time ago it was my duty to state the twin foundations of purpose on which British policy rests. First is determination to resist force, because we learnt how destructive it is to any sense of security: the second is the desire which is felt the world over to get on with the constructive work of building peace but you can't do this until the gospel of force has been abandoned. The adjustment of differences by negotiation and not by force; respect for pledged word; these are principles which seem to us vital for the peaceful and orderly life of nations. And these are the things and nothing less which, if trouble comes, we are concerned to defend.

BRITAIN'S CONCERN TOO.

We never had and have not today the remotest intention of attacking Germany. If the German policy could only be directed at restoring European confidence by willingness to settle differences by negotiation and was not based to the extent that it seems to be upon a plan of trying to settle differences by force, we should ask nothing better, as we have said more than once, than to work with Germany and to help resolve her difficulties and our own and all problems in the world that need solution. But if the misunderstanding between Germany and Great Britain is to be removed

I REPEAT, THERE MUST BE SOME CERTAINTY ABOUT THE FUTURE OF EUROPE AND THAT IS WHY WE FEEL OBLIGED TO RESIST ATTEMPTS TO ALTER THE MAP OF EUROPE BY CONSTANT APPEALS TO FORCE. THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY THAT THE FACE OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS IS NO CONCERN OF OURS AND THAT WE SHOULD NOT LOOK FAR BEYOND OUR OWN FRONTIERS.

BUT THEY FORGET THAT IN FAILING TO UPHOLD THE LIBERTIES OF OTHERS WE RUN A GREAT RISK OF BETRAYING THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY ITSELF AND WITH IT OUR OWN FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

We have built up a society with values accepted not only in this country but in many other parts of the world. If we stand idly by and see these values set at nought, the security of all those things on which life itself depends is undermined. I have no doubt that those with whom rests the issue of peace and war will measure their responsibilities to the present and future generations before precipitating a struggle in which many nations in Europe must immediately be involved, of which the duration cannot be foreseen and by which even those who can stand aside from active participation will be vitally affected. I would earnestly hope that in face of all consequences of a resort to force and before any step is taken which cannot be retraced, reason may yet prevail.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

Many of you will have been moved as I was by the appeal for peace made by King Leopold after the meeting in Brussels yesterday. You will also have heard the solemn words addressed to the world by the Pope to-night. you will have read too the message sent to-day by President Roosevelt to the King of Italy suggesting that the Italian Government should formulate suggestions for a pacific solution by the present crisis. I pray earnestly that these appeals, in the words used by the Pope, "May find a response in the hearts of men." In this moment of anxiety, I feel certain that the ground on which His Majesty's Government have determined to take their stand will meet with the unanimous approval of our people.

I have no sort of a doubt that His Majesty's Government can rely on the support of the whole country in any measures it may be obliged to take to defend the cause of just dealing among nations and preserve the place of honourable freedom in the world." —Reuter.

Evacuation Of Hongkong

British Families Board Troopship: American Consul's Advice

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.

British families of Army and Navy personnel are going aboard the troopship "Ettrick" which is ready to leave at short notice.

It is learned that the United States Consul-General has advised Americans to take holidays now if they can. The United States liner, "President Cleveland", will remain in Hongkong for possible evacuation purposes.

Many Germans are also preparing to depart.—Reuter.

PEACE MOVE IN FAR EAST?

Sequel To Signing Of Soviet-German Pact

PEIPING, Aug. 25.

There is considerable talk of Far Eastern peace in high Japanese and Chinese sources.

It is stated that this is no direct result of European events but undoubtedly has been stimulated by the signing of the Soviet-German Pact.

The socalled "younger officer" group of the Japanese army is believed to be losing some of their influence to the older and less extreme men.—Reuter.

British And French Citizens Advised To Leave Tientsin

TIENTSIN. Aug. 25.

British, French and Belgian women and children in Tientsin have been advised by their Consular authorities to leave the city owing to the danger of epidemic following the floods.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA TO STAND BY BRITAIN

CANBERA, August 25.

Australia's determination to stand by Britain was emphasised by Mr. Menzies in a broadcast. He said, "our Defence preparations are complete and everything conceivable has been done to preserve the country against attack and enable us to co-operate effectively with other British countries honouring Britain's guarantee and contributing to the security and well-being of the mother country".—Reuter.

FIVE KILLED-SCORES INJURED

Sudden Explosion At Coventry: I. R. A. Suspects Arrested

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Five are reported to have been killed and scores were injured in a violent explosion at Coventry this afternoon when the streets were thronged. Broadgate, a busy centre of the city, was shaken and converted into shambles. Damage to the extent of thousands of pounds was done.

Shopfronts and windows and passing buses, trams and motor cars were also seriously damaged. The entire street was ankle deep in shattered glass debris, including contents of windows, and the injured people lay around.

Shortly after the explosion, three persons including a woman were arrested. Unofficially the explosion is attributed to the activities of I.R.A. terrorists. Hence shops were wrecked and passing motors were damaged. Pathetic scenes were witnessed when crowds of anxious persons tried in vain to obtain particulars of the dead and injured.—Reuter.

Fodder In Sholapur Local Areas

The Government of Bombay announces that under section 5 of the Bombay Fodder and Grain Ordinance that no fodder of any kind shall be removed from any local areas of the Sholapur District without the permission of the Collector.

Standard prices also have been fixed of fodder and grain in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panchmahal Districts.

NAZI-SEMITE NON-AGGRESSION PACT IN THE MAKING?

Non-Aggression Pact between Hitler and the Jews is expected any moment. Herr Hitler has flown to concentration camp at Dachan in order to negotiate. Our cartoonist refuses to go there as special correspondent.

Germans In City Active

Asked To Surrender Arms?

(From Our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Friday.

Throughout last night and this morning great activity has been taking place among the Germans in Bombay, who are seen moving from one German haunt to another in the city.

Most German businessmen seem to be not in a mood to do their office work to-day as the war situation absorbs their first attention. The writer of this report who tried to get a few important Germans on the phone found the lines engaged throughout the morning and last night.

Many Germans were also seen visiting a Continental Bank in the city where most German money is deposited. Apparently they are trying to transfer the money out of India before it is too late.

It is rumoured that the Germans in Bombay have been asked to surrender their arms to the authorities immediately.

Not Confirmed

When a "Chronicle" representative made inquiries at the Arms Department of the Bombay City Police, Head Office whether it was true that Germans in Bombay have been ordered to surrender their arms and ammunitions to the authorities within a specified time the reply was that the officers-in-charge of the Arms Department had no knowledge of such a Governmental order. Neither a confirmation nor a denial could be elicited from the officials on Friday evening.

SIMLA BUZZING WITH ACTIVITY

Supplies Portfolio In Case Of War

SIMLA, August 25.

Wireless sets are in demand in Simla and the number of listeners have been on the increase since the international situation became intriguing after the Soviet-German Pact.

The Army Headquarters and the Government of India Departments are carrying on their normal activities without any fuss or alarm, except that they have to work extra hours and the staff has to be put on night duty. There is evident confidence in the preparations made. As an emergency measure, all leave out of India has been cancelled.

The Post Office near the Army Headquarters has also been instructed to accept deliveries till quarter to six, about half an hour later than usual.

It is believed that, if war emergency comes, a Department of Supplies may be created with a separate portfolio in the Executive Council. This will embrace defence co-ordination on the Indian Stores Department and amalgamation of other branches of the Departments dealing with supplies both for Civil and Military purposes.

Since the Defence of the Realm Act was passed in the British Parliament, it is anticipated here that legislation to supplement the same may be placed before the Legislature when it meets after a week. No necessity appears, however, to be felt for extraordinary legislation, unless war breaks out at all centres.—United Press.

ROME, Aug. 25.

The King through the American Ambassador cordially thanked President Roosevelt for his message which he has referred to his Government.—Reuter.

INDIAN OFFICER APPOINTED AS STAFF CAPTAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

I understand that for the first time an Indian officer has been selected for the Staff appointment Army Headquarters. He is Captain Y. S. Paranjpe of the Seventh Rajput Regiment. He has been appointed to officiate as Staff Captain, Adjutant General's branch.

PRECAUTIONS IN PARIS

Shaded Blue Lamps For Streets

PARIS, August 25.

Shaded blue lamps replacing the ordinary double and triple street lamps, appeared overnight on the Boulevards and other main thoroughfares. Precautionary measures for the protection of art treasures and archives have been taken at the Louvre and other public buildings. Great exodus of Britons continued to-day.—Reuter.

Emergency Bill Gets Royal Assent

LONDON, August 24

The Emergency Powers Bill received royal assent and both Houses adjourned until next Thursday. After a 2-hour meeting with the Minister of Labour the Executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen stated that the strike was definitely of.—Reuter.

Mail Liner Requisitioned By Government

LONDON, Aug. 25

The Royal Mail Liner, Asturias, has been requisitioned by Government. The sailing of the Peninsular and Oriental Liner Rawalpindi for the Far East on Saturday has been cancelled and it will be replaced by the Liner, Viceroy of India.—Reuter.

AMERICANS BOOK PASSAGE HOME

PARIS, August 25.

Trans-Atlantic liners are altering their scheduled arrangements and providing additional passenger accommodation in order to cope with the big demand from Americans for passages home.—Reuter.

Hitler Receives All Ambassadors

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

In addition to Sir Nevile Henderson, Herr Hitler also received the French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors this afternoon according to the Official German News Agency. It is added that Herr von Ribbentrop was also present.—Reuter.

Karachi Precautions Against Air Raids

KARACHI, August 25.

In view of the worsening international situation the Government of Sind, the "United Press" learns, have sent an urgent communication to the Karachi Corporation to-day, asking the latter to make necessary arrangements for the protection of the civil population against possible air-raids, and sanction Rs. 80,000 for the purpose. Government have further asked the Corporation to arrange for the supply of gas masks for air wardens and other equipment and to keep five Brigades ready.—United Press.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN EUROPE

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

Herr Hitler is at work here, putting the finishing touches, and recasting in the light of the latest developments his speech for Tannenberg on Sunday. There was more than usual secrecy maintained about its contents.

The largest school of thought here believes that the Fuehrer will state his case on Sunday and act on Monday. Some even suggest that he will produce Rhineland tactics to tell the world the German army had already marched. A small minority think that he will merely issue an ultimatum or set proposals and then clean the matter up at the Party Congress. There still remains an outside chance that a passion for the spectacular will induce him to surprise the world with a real peace offer.

The one thing that cannot be expected is that he will agree to the maintenance of *status quo* in Danzig and the Corridor. There are even those who suggest the possibility of a Five-Power Conference in Moscow under the presidency of M. Stalin now that Germany as well as Britain and France have demonstrated their ability to sit at a table with the Soviets. The people are wondering whether something along these lines were suggested between Herr von Ribbentrop and M. Molotov and recall that it was broadly hinted here that other questions besides the Non-Aggression Pact were discussed at Moscow.

Berlin gossip for some time is resolving around a suggestion of a very short war and a big peace offer. There is a chance that Herr Hitler will announce War on Sunday and Peace a week later at the Party Congress, but it is remotely improbable.—Reuter.

TOKYO TO PROTEST TO GERMANY

TOKYO, Aug. 25.

The Cabinet has decided to lodge a protest with Germany against the conclusion of the Pact with the Soviet, says the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Japanese Delegates Not Going To Nuremburg

TOKYO, Aug. 25.

General Terauchi and Admiral Osumi, who were 'en route' to attend the Nuremberg Party Congress have decided not to go, according to a message from Berlin. They will disembark at Marseilles and proceed to Switzerland where they will stay until the European situation clarifies.—Reuter.

SAFE CUSTODY FOR HISTORIC TREASURES

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Priceless documents and historic treasures were removed from the Westminster Abbey and taken to places of safety in the country.

The objects removed included the historic Coronation Chair in which the sovereigns of England have been crowned for over 600 years. Workmen carefully stowed the treasures in crates and loaded them in lorries under the surveillance of a police guard.—Reuter.

P. & O. MAIL BOAT HELD UP IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

S. S. "Cathay," the P. and O. Mail-boat which arrived from London yesterday and was to have sailed for Australia to-day will be held up in Bombay for sometime as a result of the vessel being requisitioned by Government.

The ship which was berthed at the Mole Station last night unmoored to-day and was made fast at No. 18 Alexandra Docks, at noon. She will be docked here until further orders.

The through passengers on board the "Cathay" who were bound for Australia were all forced to disembark. The P. and O. Company's Agents in Bombay, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, have accommodated the passengers in different hotels in the city and early arrangements will be made to convey them to their destinations.

The "Cathay" had also on board 4,000 tons of cargo for Australian ports which is being discharged at Bombay and will be transhipped by other vessels.

British Press Speaks With Grave Voice

LONDON, Aug 25.

Fully recognising the graveness of this "twilight" hour between peace and war the British Press whole-heartedly endorses the hopes of their statesmen that reason will prevail with Herr Hitler in his night-long conference with Herr von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Goering and Military Chiefs at the Berlin Chancellery. At the same time the press reinforces the reaffirmation once again that Britain is prepared, has taken her stand and will honour her pledges.

Extracts from editorials are:

THE DAILY MAIL: The anxious attention of the world is now focused on one man on whom rests the terrible responsibility of deciding the issue of peace or war in Europe. We have done our best to preserve the peace and are ready now for whatever may befall. To the last we are keeping the way to peace open.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE: Black though the prospect is there is still a possibility of discussion of the matters in dispute provided the threat of force is removed. The world has not yet abandoned itself to cataclysm. How desperate is the desire for peace on all hands is shown by appeals from many quarters. But if all attempts at conciliation fail Britain is now quietly resolved to face its duty.

THE TIMES: What Britain calls in question is the right of any nation forcibly to suppress the independence of another. The point at issue is clear to France as to Britain, to the Dominions, to many European states and important sections of opinion in states outside Europe—most notably America.

There is, of course, another pillar of British policy in addition to the determination to resist force by force. Never at any time, certainly not at this hour, have efforts been relaxed to substitute peaceful negotiations for the menace or use of force. The "Times" after remarking that negotiation requires a large measure of confidence, recognises that there has been nothing in the news in the past 24 hours to suggest that the shattering of confidence in Germany's professions can easily be revived.—Reuter.

EVACUATION PLANS IN PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 24.

The national Railway Company has issued the following statement:

"We have taken steps to facilitate evacuation of Paris by people desirous of leaving the capital.

"Owing to the present circumstances Government have asked people whose presence is not indispensable to use this opportunity to leave Paris."—Reuter.

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL MEASURES JUSTIFIED

LONDON, Aug. 25.

High Banking quarters regard the recent emergency financial measures taken by the Bank of England and the Treasury such as the raising of the Bank Rate and fixing the minimum prices for gilt-edged securities as obviously the wisest that could be taken in the present situation. All regarded as reassuring and precautionary, the measures which have been designed and these quarters say that doubtless they will conserve the resources of the country and all correlated things viewed as an integral part of the new, if only temporary, policy.

Raising the Bank rate has, for its main purpose, restriction of borrowing of money in Britain for private enterprise, which can and should await more propitious conditions. Additionally, the higher Bank rate should discourage withdrawals of foreign balances. Freeing the exchange rate for sterling has for its primary objective conservation of the country's gold resources in the event of an emergency.

It is also pointed out that fixing minimum prices of gilt-edged securities as was done last September, is simply a precautionary measure to prevent panic selling. —Reuter.

Military Mission Change Their Mind

MOSCOW, Aug. 24.

Without an explanation the Anglo-French Military Missions suddenly reversed their decision to leave Moscow to-night.

It was officially announced early to-day that the Soviet Parliament will hold an extraordinary meeting on Monday.—Reuter.

MILITARY MISSION'S PROGRAMME

MOSCOW, August 24

Some members of the British and French Military Missions are leaving shortly after midnight, the remainder leaving on Friday morning.

All that the officials of the mission would say was "the mission might or might not leave tomorrow."

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

A Great Criminologist's Masterstroke

By JOEL C. MATHEWS

There was excitement at Walnut Creek, a suburb of Berkeley, California, when it was announced that a new building just completed was a laboratory for the manufacture of a new and wonderful brand of artificial silk. The secret process was to make millions for its inventor, the ostentatious chemist, Charles Henry Schwartz. Heavy machinery was installed, a night watchman was employed and the inner sanctums were kept locked against the eyes of the prying public.

Schwartz was a dapper figure, 36 years old. He had a wife, three children and a fine home. He spoke German fluently and was said to have been a flying ace, also a spy, in the World War.

He did not come home for dinner on the night of July 30, 1925. Instead, he had a snack brought in by the watchman, who was then dismissed for the night. The chemist called his wife on the telephone about nine o'clock stating that he would soon be home. He sounded very tired and depressed. Five minutes later the entire country-side was shocked by an explosion that shattered windows and dishes. Flames reaching to the sky located the catastrophe at the Schwartz laboratory which was completely gutted before the fire engines could arrive. When Fire Chief Guy Spencer entered the ruins the first sight to meet his gaze was a human corpse charred beyond recognition.

Poking further into the mass of charcoal and twisted metal Spencer found the remains of six sticks each with an end wrapped in cloth saturated with an inflammable fluid. Where a closet had been, near by, he found against the wall cases of a powerful explosive whose combustion had been prevented by the chemical spray used by the firemen. Had they gone off there would have been nothing left of the corpse.

"Yes, it's my husband!" Mrs. Schwartz reeled when the sheet was drawn back and she gave her identification, which was corroborated by the watchman. But Chief Spencer would not agree with the consensus that the explosion had been accidental.

Schwartz had evidently been attacked by someone coveting his secret formula—someone who had destroyed him and his laboratory to cover all evidences of the attack upon him.

Right there in Berkeley lived one of America's most eminent criminologists, Prof. Edward Oscar Heinrich, a lecturer on criminal investigation at the University of California who has served as expert in important criminal trials, including those of "Fatty" Arbuckle and the famous d'Autremont train bandits.

Becoming interested in the case, Heinrich began work on the charred corpse found in the ruins; X-rays showed that the skeleton's outlines agreed with descriptions of Schwartz given by his wife. His dentist's records showed that the chemist had two teeth missing and the corpse lacked those identical teeth. The professor's microscope when applied to some small scraps showed that the dead man had on a blue denim shirt and overalls. But Schwartz had not been so dressed when the watchman had brought in his supper. The watchman itemized what that supper had consisted of, but the contents of the dead man's stomach did not check with a single item. Nor were his lungs corroded by fumes and this proved that death had occurred before the explosion. Obtaining Schwartz's hairbrush, Heinrich found that it contained no hairs that checked under the miscroscope with the few left on the charred body.

The criminologist then took up again his study of the missing teeth. The gum cavities left after they had been extracted were raw. The teeth had just been drawn whereas Schwartz's corresponding teeth had been extracted a long time before. There was one feature of the burned face that remained even partially intact—the right ear. The lobe was entirely preserved. It was of a peculiar form, what anatomists classify as a "Darwinian lobe.' Enlarging photographs of Schwartz Heinrich saw that he had no such peculiarity.

Sufficient skin was left on the finger-tips to show under the microscope that their prints had been burned off by acid. And there were relics of head-wounds proving that the victim had been bludgeoned before the flames had reached him.

Heinrich thus demonstrated to his satisfaction that the dead man was not Schwartz but someone whose body had been prepared to correspond in every detail with his in case it should not be entirely consumed. His murderer had anticipated the firemen's almost miraculous prevention of the combustion of the cases of explosive found near the victim.

It Was Not The Chemist's Hair.

Now appeared a boy living near the laboratory who had run toward it immediately after the explosion and who had barely escaped a lightless automobile racing toward him. It had come from the laboratory and he felt certain that it was Schwartz's car. There also arrived an insurance man with a policy for 200,000 dols. lately taken out in Mrs. Schwartz's favour by her husband.

The authorities now became interested in several bits of evidence that had been under Professor. Heinrichs' microscope—scraps of paper that appeared to have been parts of a religious tract, also some badly burned handwriting which a solution applied by the criminologist restored sufficiently for photographic reproduction. The police gave this evidence out to the newspapers and the result of the publicity was sensational.

After insuring his life Schwartz, who was really penniless and whose laboratory was a sham without either gas or electric connections, had recently advertised for an assistant research chemist. After others had been rejected—evidently because their physical characteristics differed from his—he had accepted one Gilbert Barbe, a one-time chemist who had lately became a fanatical evangelist and who had been living in a shack near the laboratory. His right ear had a "Darwinian lobe" noticeable to all who had known him and his bony structure had been very nearly like that of Schwartz.

A police broadcast located Schwartz in a rooming house in Oakland, California, the great city on the bay shore just south of Berkeley. The police found his door locked. Forcing it open they discovered him lying on his bed, a warm revolver in his hand, blood trickling from a fresh wound in his head. On the bedtable was a packed suitcase, a roll of money and a letter to his wife confessing his guilt and asking her forgiveness.

His suicide cancelled the insurance to Mrs. Schwartz, whom the authorities entirely exonerated.

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CONFIDENCE IN SUBHAS BOSE

Bengal Congress Majority Decision: Disciplinary Action Deplored

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Executive Council of the B. P. C. C. at its meeting this evening adopted a resolution deploring the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee disqualifying Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose from being President of the B. P. C. C. and from being member of any elective Congress body for three years and reaffirming full confidence of the B. P. C. C. in Mr. Bose.

Mr. Monoranjan Gupta moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that Mr. Bose be requested to express regret for organising the demonstration of July 9 and that the Working Committee also be requested to withdraw the ban on Mr. Bose.

The amendment was, however, rejected by the meeting by 57 votes to 173. The resolution *inter alia* states "This meeting deplores the recent decision of the Congress Working Committee whereby the unanimously elected President of the B. P. C. C. has been removed from office in an arbitrary and high-handed manner without any justification whatsoever.

"This meeting reaffirms its full confidence in Mr. Bose and is emphatically of opinion that for successful prosecution of Congress work in the Province his leadership is indispensable.

"This meeting desires to draw the attention of the Working Committee to the intense resentment and indignation that has been caused throughout the province not only among Congressmen but also among the public at large by the above decision."—A. P.

Pataudi Satyagraha

NEW DELHI, August 24.

Intimation received here from Pataudi indicates that 30 more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the Pataudi satyagrana. Mr. Chaudhuri Sangram Singh and Chaudhuri Devki Nandan were arrested while they were addressing a public meeting. The house of Lala Nandkishore Jain, who was arrested on August 20 last, was searched to-day but nothing incriminating was found.

Another search was made in the house of Mr. Mangal Chand where a few papers in connection with the Praja Mandal were received and he was taken into custody. The Vice-President of the Gurgaon District Congress Committee paid a visit to the jail where the volunteers complained of inadequate supply of food and other difficulties.—United Press.

Bose On Moral Of Russo-German Pact

Urges Mahatma To Fight Out National Demand With Britain

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The assurance that he would gladly and cheerfully accept the heaviest punishment which Gandhiji or the Congress Working Committee might inflict on him provided the Congress shook off its present "weak-kneed" policy and unite all Congressmen as well as organisations to fight the Federal scheme and take up with the British Government the issue of India's national demand is given by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement to the Press in reply to Mr. Gandhi's statement on the disciplinary action taken against him.

Mr. Bose says: "As I write, I have before me—on one side the statement of Mahatma Gandhi on the disciplinary action taken against me; and on the other, the text of the Russo-German Non Aggression Pact signed at Moscow last night.

A MIRACLE.

"This Pact is admittedly one of the miracles of present-day politics. Two Governments that in the view of the general public were standing poles apart as sworn enemies, have overnight sunk all their acute differences and shaken hands in the face of a common danger and for the preservation of common interests.

"But what are we doing? With such a favourable international situation with so much strength and prestige to its credit, how is the Congress utilising the present opportunity? The Rightist leaders are busy with their drive against the Left. As recently predicted by the All-India Working Committee of the Forward Bloc, prosecutions are following in the wake of disciplinary action and Bombay comrades are having the first taste of them.

"Mahatma Gandhi has issued a statement which has staggered us. In several points I could join issue with him, but this is not the time to accentuate our differences through a wordy warfare.

NO PERSONAL FACTORS.

"I shall say one thing, however, Mahatmaji does me a gross injustice when he says that I have pitted myself against the Working Committee if not the Congress organisation. I have only pitted myself against the official policy of the Congress which will culminate in a compromise with British Imperialism over the Federal scheme.

"No personal factors are involved in the present dispute among Congressmen, nor is there any question of revolt against the Congress. We are out not to break the Congress, but to save it and to preserve it as an organ of anti-Imperialist mass-struggle.

"Mahatma Gandhi has remarked that the disciplinary action taken against me has been the mildest possible and he has appealed to me to submit to it. Let me assure him that I shall gladly and cheerfully accept the heaviest punishment which he or the Working Committee may inflict on me provided one thing is done.

"We want the Congress to shake off its present weak-kneed policy, unite all Congressmen as well as all organisations that are prepared to fight the Federal scheme and take up with the British Government the issue of India's national demand.

"Will he and the Working Committee do it? If they do so, then I am sure that all our differences can be ended in one minute. We want nothing for ourselves.

"We are prepared to surrender all the posts that we may now hold in the Congress and we shall gladly submit to any decrees of the Working Committee provided the present opportunity is available of by the Congress for winning *purna swaraj* for India."

"The Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact may help to ease the international tension for the time being and thereby postpone the outbreak of war. But the tension will continue whether over Rumania or over the German demand for colonies or over some other problem.

WORLD CRISIS.

"The world crisis will, therefore, continue even if war does not break out during the next few days. In this fateful hour, I appeal to all Congressmen, to all anti-Imperialist organisations and to all those individuals and organisations that are opposed to Federation to join hands for winning *swaraj* for India.

"I appeal particularly to all comrades in Bengal to rise to the occasion and do their duty by their country.

"And in conclusion, I appeal to Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee boldly to lead the nation at this critical juncture. If they do so, we shall follow them like humble camp followers and we shall be ready to make any sacrifice that they may demand of us, including our complete self-effacement."

FIXATION OF JUTE PRICES

NEW DELHI, August 25.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha in a statement on the Bengal Jute Futures Minimum Price Ordinance says that though it is not going far enough, it is a welcome departure from the laissez-faire policy of the provincial Ministeries. The Indian peasants, he says, have been demanding for the last ten years for the fixation of the minimum price, not only for jute but also for paddy which has the largest area under it.

He appeals to the Ministries in different provinces to hasten now to fix the minimum price for paddy, rice and cotton and thus insure Kisans against ravages of a second economic depression and rising prices of all manufactures due to war scare.—United Press.

Kiron Roy's Reply To Subhas

INTERPRETATION OF "7 DAYS' CLEAR NOTICE" QUESTIONED

CALCUTTA, August 24.

A rejoinder to the recent statement issued by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as a sequel to the Award of Babu Rajendra Prasad in the dispute over the B.P.C.C. Election Tribunal, has been issued by Mr. Kiron Shankar Roy.

Referring to the criticisms made by Mr. Bose against the Congress President disputing his impartiality he states: "The President of the Indian National Congress is strong enough to defend himself. But I desire to make one or two observations on the points sought to have been raised by Mr. Bose. He has expressed the opinion that Rajendra Babu has based the whole case on the question of seven days clear notice. This statement is not correct, for a careful perusal of the President's decision will convince everybody that, while laying due emphasis on the relevant rule of the B.P.C.C. he took into consideration the facts and circumstances connected with the meeting in question, e.g., when the requisition was received in the B.P.C.C. office, how and when the alleged requisitionists put in their signatures and in what particular manner the notice of the meeting was served on individual members etc. All these matters of fact were duly considered, and the verdict was given in our favour not only in point of law but also in point of facts.

NO CONVENTION

"So far as the rule regarding the seven clear days notice is concerned, it is unnecessary to go into the matter further. Mr. Bose should not really persist in saying that seven clear days do not mean seven clear days. There is no practice or convention to that effect in the B.P.C.C. Unfortunately for all of us Mr. Bose had no time to familiarise himself with the rules of the B.P.C.C. which came into force, I believe, in 1933. It is admitted by him that every time he ruled that seven clear days' notice did not exclude the date of issuing the notice and the date of the meeting, we objected to it. Mr. Bose makes the assumption that his rulings in the B.P.C.C. are sacrosanct; and on that assumption he deems it proper to indulge in a cheap gibe at the non-co-operating President of the A.I.C.C. following the British Courts of Law.

B.P.C.C.'S CASE

"The next point that Mr. Bose emphasises is that the decision was "ex-parte". He does not obviously realise that by such a reckless charge he is doing less than scant justice either to himself or to Mr. Krishnakumar Chatterjee, Assistant Secretary of the B.P.C.C. who appeared before the Working Committee at Wardha with all relevant papers and documents and strongly defended Mr. Bose's case with credit to himself, if not to the B.P.C.C. But unfortunately for him the books and papers were such that Mr. Chatterjee had to admit that the papers and books were not in order. I understand that the B.P.C.C. got sufficient notice of our case and repeated telegrams had to be sent to them before they sent their explanation or representative to Wardha. As a matter of fact I was detained at Wardha for three whole days awaiting the arrival of the representative from the B.P.C.C."—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—After ALL, Maybe Tony Knows How to Handle His Own Business By BUD FISHER

TONY SCABULOICHIGOSIEUS, IN ORDER TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES YOU WILL HAVE TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS!
YES, YES!
NATURALIZATION BUREAU
QUESTION SIXTEEN - WHAT IS THE CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND WHO IS THE PRESIDENT?
WASHINGTON, HEES DA CAPITAL -- MR. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, HEES DA PRES.
QUESTION SEVENTEEN - COULD YOU BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?
NO!
WHY NOT?
I'M MUCH BUSY SELLA DA ICEA CREAM NOW -- YOU PLEASE EXASCUSE, YES?

"STANISTREET"
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL
FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Increases the luxuriance of the hair and prevents scurf. Adds strength and gives nourishment. Pleasant to use. Cool, Refreshing.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
SMITH, STANISTREET & CO. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1821
CALCUTTA

Not only BEAUTIFUL WATCHES but PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS
MINIATURE "T" 18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 75
MINIATURE "U-3" 18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 85
MINIATURE "W-3" 18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 85
TWIN DIAL "C" 18-ct. Solid Gold .. .. Rs. 85
JEWELLED MINIATURE "A" Solid Platinum, set Brilliants from Rs. 375
JEWELLED MINIATURE "B" Solid Platinum, set Brilliants from Rs. 375
Guaranteed by WEST END WATCH CO BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Send for large FREE Catalogue

YOUR SKIN
IS YOUR HEALTH

"IS HE A QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN?"

That is the first question we ask when we place our eye or our teeth at the mercy of a doctor. We would be careful to know that the medical man commands confidence.

And very rightly too—the eye or the teeth cannot be experimented upon by quacks or inexperienced doctors.

But what about your skin?

In other words, what about the soap you use? Have you made sure that it is made out of good raw materials, under hygienic conditions? Or are you purchasing something merely because you have seen some one use it—or have been hypnotised by some striking advertisement?

On the soap you use depends the life of your skin. And on the health of your skin depends your health. The ancient 'ashtangahridya' system of treatment sought various kinds of oils to cure diseases. They attacked the citadel of germs through oil and ingredients.

Behind the Mysore Sandal Soap stands the guarantee of the Government of Mysore. Everything that goes to make the finished product available in the bazaar passes through the severest scrutiny.

The Mysore Sandal Soap carries the guarantee that the products of this Factory are free from any sort of adulteration and other injurious chemicals.

It is not the Mysore Sandal Soap alone that has this guarantee of a Government behind it—every other soap manufactured in the Mysore Government Soap Factory is equally pure and good—Mysore Jasmine Soap, Mysore Gulab Soap, Mysore Lavender Soap, Mysore Bath Tablet, Mysore Pongam-Bevu Soap, Mysore Turkish Bath Soap, Mysore Washing Soaps like Mysore Soap, Mysore Bar Soap, Mysore Fairy Flakes, Mysore Carbolic Soap, Mysore Liquid Soap, Textile Soap, Insecticidal Soap, Soft Soap.

There are other products also with a Government guarantee—products which are necessities of daily life for the modern man and woman such as Mysore Pearlite Vanishing Cream, Mysore Bilasini Brilliantine, Mysore Fairy Pomade, Mysore Quality Shaving Stick, Mysore Dental Cream, Mysore Biodent, Mysore Boot Polish (Brown, Black and Dark Tan), Mysore Quick Fix, Iodocure.

PROGRESS OF NATION UNDER GANDHIJI'S LEAD

Mehtab Answers Critics Of Congress Ministries

APPEAL TO ORISSA YOUTH TO SUPPORT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

BHADRAKH (Orissa), Aug. 23.

Resolutions lending moral support to the States people in their struggle for civil liberty and responsible government, condemning repression in the States, appealing to the youths to organise strong resistance against the imposition of Federation and not to help in any Imperialist War were passed at the Youth Conference held here under the presidentship of Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab, member, Congress Working Committee.

The Conference urged on the youths to rally under the banner of the Congress. The amalgamation of outlying Oriya tracts was demanded in another resolution.

A special feature of the conference was the interest evinced by the local Muslims who joined in large numbers in the procession as well as in the meeting. About four thousand people attended the Conference. Mr. S. A. Haque, Secretary of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee inaugurated the Conference with an appeal to Muslim youths to join and work under the banner of the Indian National Congress in the fight against British Imperialism.

MEHTAB'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mehtab in his presidential address made an impassioned appeal to Congressmen of the rank and file to forget pettiness and devote all their energies to build a strong disciplined organisation under the Congress capable of giving the final fight in the overthrow of British Imperialism. Referring to the present internecine quarrels in the Congress, he strongly deplored them and said that in these quarrels, Congressmen had seemingly forgotten the fact that India was still under foreign rule. This could be removed, he remarked, if the youths realised it and moved to action instead of wasting energy on petty quarrels and temporary gains.

Continuing Mr. Mehtab said that it should be remembered that the British Government could conquer our land because of the quarrel between the then feudal kings. Let not India repeat the same story again when the country had made a distinct progress towards independence. The youth must harness all its energy to prevent any such drift in our national fight.

GANDHIJI'S SERVICES.

Proceeding he said that before the appearance of Gandhiji, in the Congress, the Indian mass was nowhere in the picture, but Gandhiji gave a new life and enthusiasm to the people and they began to be self-reliant. People, who picketed the opium and Ganja shops at the behest of the Congress had to suffer imprisonment and were, even beaten. Was it not an achievement to find today the very Government appealing to the people to eradicate intoxication and the same staff which were engaged in arresting people now preaching prohibition? Use of Khaddar was considered to be a crime and sometimes Government officers had been taken to task for this. But today, one could see that Khadi had been made uniform in Government offices and sale of khadi in the country had been taken over by the Government. These were certainly achievements of the Congress. The Congress Governments in eight provinces are only fulfilling the constructive programme of the Congress which was decided upon as early as 1921.

Critics often said that the ministries were doing nothing. But the speaker said that the ministry was there only on popular support and every action of the ministry aimed at satisfying the electorate. People cast vote in favour of Congress which had chalked out a definite programme for the ministry. Critics often lay charge on the leaders and Gandhiji but that would not be of any value unless they themselves formulated an alternative programme. The speaker further held that even the Congress ministries with the best of their intentions would turn to be moderates if insistent demands would not be put forth on behalf of the people. What was the difference of a Congress ministry, if it worked just like the Collectors and Commissioners under the old regime? The Congress ministry certainly means something else. But the aim could be fulfilled only if the electorate was organised and formulated definite policy and programme for its working.

ELECTORATE'S DUTY.

The speaker was sorry to find that the electorate had remained silent after casting its vote in favour of the Congress. They should organise and put forward their demands. The speaker was sure if the electorate would not be satisfied with the present working of the Congress ministries, they could not remain in the office for a day even.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehtab urged on the youths to devote all its energy on building up a strong and disciplined organisation forgetting all pettiness and muster under the banner of the Indian National Congress to give the final fight to overthrow British Imperialism.—United Press.

HITLER'S "BATTLE OF NERVES"

(Continued from Page 6).

that is, Poland. The Berlin daily Lokal Anzeiger writes:— "Danzig is not a question, it is a German city which must be returned to Germany. The Corridor is not a problem, it is an absurdity and must be abolished! Other German papers express themselves in much the same strain. Germany of course will not have anything of a demand like "Prague is not a problem, it is a Czech town and must be returned to the Czechs". Military formations meanwhile are being drawn closer and thicker to Polish frontier regions. The frontier between Germany and Poland has been closed this week at various parts. The German press is full of threats and attacks upon Poland. There are also increasingly long accounts of Polish "terror acts". All in the style of a campaign developed against Czechoslovakia. Polish halt remains firm. It no doubt gets to be more difficult. But then the German also more so in ways. A shake in Polish halt, whatever way it happens, will see Germany jumping to an assertive course.

★

A firmness in halt not abandoned by Poland finds reflection also in estimates of Hitler turning to devote greater attention to strengthen holds in South-Eastern Europe. It is viewed that Nazi leaders have close ideas of extending a grip over Roumania. Roumania is a country rich in many valuable products, particularly oil. And Roumania is also a base that can be well used against Poland. Roumania is awake to the possibilities of moves against her. There are in Bucharest considerations of a campaign against Roumania developing along with one against Poland. Roumania has now called to arms half a million. More reserves are likely to be summoned before long. Germany, it is held, is at present busy at working to win Hungary towards the plan of advancing a policy against Poland and extending an hold over Roumania. According to some usually well-informed Swiss sources Germany has more or less projected to Hungary the plan of the latter getting or moving to occupy in terms of Germany now a position similar to that she occupied formerly in terms of Austria of Hapsburgs. Obviously in any such developments Germany will be keeping a very tight grip over Hungary. It would seem tha Mr. Salzburg on the occasion of the recent meeting between Ribbentrop and Ciano, an attempt was made to overcome an Italian reserve to a limitation of Hungarian sovereignty. The wider ambitions revealed by Ribbentrop on the occasion are considered to have rather surprised Ciano. With Poland keeping an alert and determined stand, it is indeed possible, that Hitler might try certain new approaches. This of course means a strain staying, with the prospect of a tenser state developing, as some think, towards Spring next, if or with a conflict now avoided. Germany in the weeks and even days before anyway is likely to make the greatest efforts to secure some advantages

Mystery Of Bengal Politics And Rajen Babu's Award

If Bose Commands Confidence Of Rank And File He Need Not Worry About Election Tribunal, Says Roy

DEHRA DUN, August 24.

"The President of the Congress has declared the requisitioned meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held on July 26 last as invalid and has dissolved the new Executive Council elected in that meeting, as well as the Election Tribunal. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has condemned the President's award as 'unfair, unjust, partial and prejudiced'. And this attitude of his, is likely to be endorsed by uniformed leftists in other parts of the country as yet another act of revolt against the dictatorial High Command. This would be the blunder of backing a wrong horse."

Thus observed Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of a statement to the "United Press" on 'Mystery of Bengal Politics' vis-a-vis the Congress President's award.

"When in the midst of the heated controversy over the threatened disciplinary action against those participating in the July 9 demonstration, a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was requisitioned, the significance of that strange move was understood by very few in other parts of the country. As a matter of fact", Mr. Roy continued, "that incident almost went unnoticed. Yet it was one of the most curious events in the contemporary political life of our country and unless it was covered by a thick smoke-screen of 'leftist' phrases, that move should have drawn the attention of the entire country.

"The supporters of Mr. Bose constitute the majority of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. According to the Constitution of the Congress as amended in the A. I. C. C. at Bombay at the end of June, the newly created Election Tribunal should be elected at least by a three-fourth majority of the P. C. C. concerned. But unfortunately for him, Mr. Bose's majority in the P. C. C. is not as large as that. In the Executive Council the position was slightly better but even then Mr. Bose's majority was not three-fourth. In that situation the Election Tribunal could not be elected on party lines. It is not meant to be. But that is irrelevant for the consideration of retaining complete hold of the organisational machinery. Consequently, the composition of the Executive had to be somehow changed. The strange requisition could have no other motive."

"TECHNICAL POINT."

"No other valid reason for the requisition of the B. P. C. C. having been shown, it is quite legitimate to come to the conclusion that the move was an encroachment upon the internal democracy of the organisation. And it was on this ground that the meeting should have been declared invalid. But the President preferred to rely more on the technical point of insufficient notice, although he did mention that the move was 'mala fide'. The employment of irregular methods by the party in power has come to be very frequent throughout the Congress organisation. Had the President invalidated the requisitioned meeting of the B. P. C. C. on the most obviously legitimate ground, a precedent would have been established which might go against the right-wingers controlling the machinery in other provinces. But whatever may be the reason for him for preferring a technical point to an obvious democratic consideration, and irrespective of whatever may happen to Mr. Bose's majority in the B. P. C. C. in the absence of a Tribunal composed of his own men, independent and genuine Radicals can under no circumstances be party to the encroachment upon democracy, no matter from which side that is done."

ELECTION TRIBUNAL.

Concluding Mr. Roy said: "If Mr. Bose really commands the confidence of the Congress rank and file in Bengal, he need not worry about the composition of the Election Tribunal. If his majority is composed of an opportunist combination, its break-up would not harm the genuine leftists in any way. Therefore, they need not feel it their duty to support him even where he is palpably in the wrong."—United Press.

And these are fitted to cause keen and important reactions.

★

Since the above lines were written, the tension in Europe, gaining expression to-day most over the issue of German-Polish relations, has increased. The German press is sharper in reports and comments about Poland. This is supposed to be a result of directions issued straight from Berchtesgaden, the Bavarian residence of Hitler. It is significant that German demand upon Poland now relates not only to Danzig but also to the "Corridor." *National Zeitung* of Essen known as standing near to Marshal Goering in an article paints the picture of a new partition of Poland. Germany's military preparations are supposed to have reached a very high level. The Western front is manned for defensive purpose and the Eastern for an offensive campaign. Swiss papers state of Hitler being in an excited conditon, greatly bent on securing new gains and attentive to avoid conflict. The reaction to the new "peace" offensive in London and Paris is viewed as not having come up to or corresponded to Nazi expectations. There are reports of more troop concentrations being made by Germany, greatly along the Po-

(Continued in column 3.)

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"KESARI'S ALLEGATIONS REFUTED

No Collection For Temples Of Worship With Land Revenue

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

There is a Darga at Kada in Peta Jamkhed, District Ahmednagar. There is also a Ram Mandir in that village. The Hindus and Muslims of the village co-operate with each other in celebrating any religious festival whether it is a Hindu religious ceremony or Muslim religious ceremony. For example, when the Urus of the Pir is celebrated the Hindus in the village raise subscriptions and whole-heartedly join in the celebrations. When there is a Hindu celebration the Muslims give whole-hearted co-operation in the celebration. There have been occasions when Muslims have helped for the renovation of the Ram Mandir, while the Hindus have helped for the maintenance and upkeep of the Darga.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

A few days ago the "Kesari" of Poona published an anonymous letter alleging that the Hindu Patil of the village collects from Hindu farmers, merchants and labourers subscription for the Urus ceremony at the time of the land revenue assessments and against their will. It is further stated that if any Hindu refused to contribute he is harrassed in every way. On enquiry, the above allegations are found to be absolutely baseless. The real facts emerging from an inquiry are that Mirsha Shabuddin, who who is in charge of the Darga collects subscription for the repairs and upkeep of the Darga. He keeps some amount from the collections for his own maintenance and spends the rest on the Darga. There have been occasions when he has spent monies from the amount collected on the repairs of the Ram Mandir. It is an old practice in the village that the Hindus willingly and whole-heartedly co-operate with the Muslims on the occasion of the Urus of the Pir.

The management of the Urus is in the hands of a Panch, which keeps an account of the money collected and the expenditure incurred. The Patel of the village is one of the Panchas. An examination of the accounts has shown that the subscriptions are collected long after the collection of the land revenue dues.

Hence the allegation that subscriptions are collected side by side with the land revenue due is false.

SUGAR MILL DEPUTATION TO MINISTER.

RANCHI, Aug. 24.

A deputation of Indian Sugar Mills association waited on the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development, Bihar yesterday at his residence and placed its view-point regarding the Cane Growers' Society and the cane development scheme in Bihar.

The Minister gave a patient hearing to the deputationists who appeared to be satisfied with the policy followed by Government in respect of the scheme.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan on behalf of the Sugar Mills Association assured the Minister that they would exert their influence on their constituent sugar factories in Bihar to fully co-operate with the Government Departments concerned in regard to the scheme.—United Press.

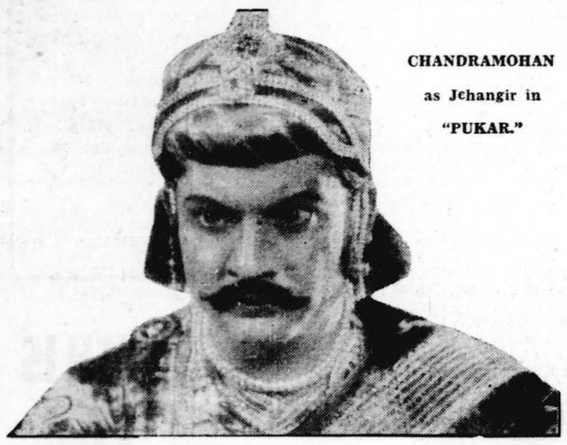
(Continued from column 6.)

lish-Slovakian frontiers. A German military officer is likely to be stationed in a commanding position at Bratislava. German troops are in occupation of the barracks in Bratislava the capital of Slovakia. A vigilance over the Czechs is being extended. The Nazi organ in Prague *Prager Zeitungsdienst* has just published an article against the Czechs employing religious festivals and occasions into patriotic manifestations.

FACTORY FOREMAN IN DANGER
because of NIGHT STARVATION
HOW DID YOUR HAND GET CAUGHT, UMAR SINGH?
I WASN'T CONCENTRATING, DOCTOR. I GET DAZED BY THE NOISE AND MY HANDS SHAKE SOMETIMES. I'VE NO ENERGY TO DRIVE THE GANG THESE DAYS.
YOU KNOW, YOU GO TO THE MILL HALF ASLEEP EVERY MORNING. AND YOU COME HOME WORN OUT AND NERVOUS. BETTER TELL THE DOCTOR THAT.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I ALWAYS FEEL SO EXHAUSTED DOCTOR. I EVEN WAKE UP TIRED.
IT'S A CLEAR CASE OF NIGHT STARVATION. YOU ARE NOT REPLACING ENERGY USED UP DURING SLEEP BY BREATHING, HEART BEATS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC ACTIONS. THAT'S WHY YOU'RE NOT REALLY ALERT AT THE MILL. TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT
THIS HORLICKS IS A GOOD DRINK. I'M FULL OF DRIVE AGAIN.
TWO MONTHS LATER
YOUR SECTION'S OUTPUT IS THE BEST IN THE MILL—NO ACCIDENTS, NO BREAKDOWNS. I'LL PUT YOU ON A SPECIAL TRAINING JOB NEXT WEEK
THANK YOU, SIR. I COULD COVER TWICE THIS NUMBER OF MACHINES SINCE I STARTED ON HORLICKS.
HORLICKS
Horlicks Mixer
SPECIAL OFFER!
Horlicks is doubly delicious when made with HORLICKS MIXER—a few seconds and can be prepared in a delightful manner—from your dealer—one-drink size As. 4, two-drink size As. 8. If unable to obtain locally, write to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, enclosing stamps, to cover value.

Do you feel worn out, depressed, or nervy? Do you even wake tired?
GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION" (SAVARNI KAMJO...)
take HORLICKS
—then you will sleep soundly—wake refreshed—and have extra energy all day.

FIRST RUSSIAN FILM FOR BOMBAY



CHANDRAMOHAN as Jehangir in "PUKAR."

TWO GREAT KINGS RE-LIVE ON THE SCREEN

"Peter The First"

AND

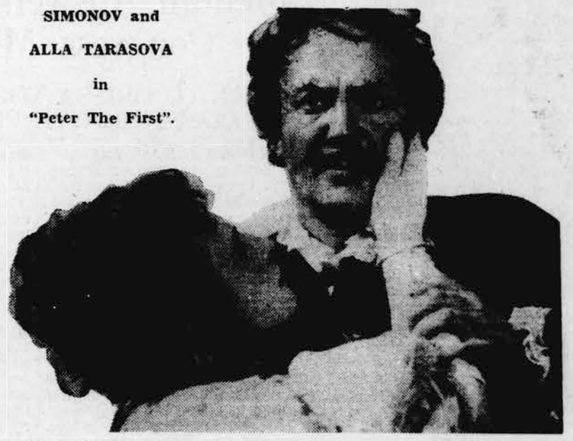
Jehangir The Just!

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC).

THERE is a historical parallel between Peter The First and Jehangir, the Mogh al emperor of India.

Peter "opened a window on Europe" and westernized a feudal, backward Russia. He allowed merchants from western countries to establish trade relations with Russia. Almost a century earlier Jehangir, too, "opened a window on Europe" as it was in his reign that a British Ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, was for the first time received at the Court of an Indian Emperor.

BOTH THESE EMPERORS RE-LIVE ON THE SCREEN—PETER THE FIRST IN THE RUSSIAN FILM OF THAT NAME AT EROS AND JEHANGIR IN MINERVA'S "PUKAR" AT NEW EMPIRE, CENTRAL AND MINERVA.



SIMONOV and ALLA TARASOVA in "Peter The First".

"Pukar" which had an unprecedented triple-theatre premiere on Thursday, is a film of which the producers, Minerva Movietone, may well be proud. It is their best effort yet.

To Producer-Director-Actor Sohrab Modi our congratulations on this achievement. "Pukar" is one of the noteworthy films of the year.

It is remarkable for the painstaking and elaborate preparations that it necessitated, for the lavish expense of money and energy. One can easily believe that it cost over two lakhs and two years to produce.

TABOO DEFIED

It is specially commendable for it has defied the taboo on Muslim subjects—imposed for some time for the fear of over-sensitive orthodoxy. Kamal Amrohi's carefully worked-out scenario deals with the life of Jehangir and Nur Jehan with respect and understanding, judicious imagination filling the gaps of history with a variety of rich incident.

Depicting as it does an era in Indian history when the Moghals were steadily turning a conquered colony into an "Indian" empire, giving equal protection and facilities to all communities, and glorifying as it does Jehangir's sense of justice and Sardar Sangramsing's sense of duty, "Pukar" has an ennobling theme.

The picture would have considerably gained in historical—and even contemporary!—interest if the scenarist had inter-woven such well-known and epoch-making moments of history as the appearance of the British Ambassador at the court of the Great Moghal.

BELLS OF JUSTICE

But, then, "Pukar" only seeks to present one aspect of the life and personality of Jehangir—his scrupulous and speedy dispensation of justice. The bells which clang to inform the king that an appellant is at the door have been cleverly utilized for effect and become the symbols of justice. The picture appropriately opens with them and whatever else happens in the picture they are always in the background and we have the peculiar satisfaction that one has but to ring these bells and justice will be done.

The film, in its earlier stages, deals more with the feud between two aristocratic Rajput families, the son of one family loving the daughter of the other—the classic Romeo-Juliet affair! The young man happens to kill the father and brother of his sweetheart and then absconds. His father, a loyal officer of the emperor, brings back the errant youth to stand his trial and pay the penalty of law. Justice is vindicated and the young lover is sentenced to death.

JEHANGIR'S PROBLEM

But, meanwhile, things happen and the same pitiless justice is about to crush another life—the Queen herself for she, too, has caused the death of a human being. The drama thus resolves itself into a personal problem for Jehangir—Duty and Justice versus Love. Is he to abuse the prerogative of an emperor and let the death of a subject go unpunished? Or is he to sacrifice the one person who is to him 'the meaning of all things in life'? The dramatic way in which this problem is solved is the highlight of the picture.

CHANDRAMOHAN SCORES

Chandramohan, as Jehangir, steals the picture in a convincing manner, even though he does not get as many scenes as the importance of his role demanded. He invests the characterization with a royal dignity and a subtle mellowness and speaks with a crisp intonation that will be the delight of Hindustani-speaking audiences.

Sohrab Modi who plays the all-important role of Sangramsing shows an improvement on his earlier performances as he is less stagy now.

Naseem looks the part of Nur Jehan. Sheela scores with a moving portrayal of a sympathetic, subdued role.

The settings in "Pukar" are going to be over-burdened with praise. I know they are impressive But I am afraid the new-looking studio-made 'sets' do not match and harmonize with the exteriors shot in the Moghal forts of Agra and Delhi!

Once again, I have to close the review of an excellent Indian picture with the statement that it would considerably improve by a judicious cutting of the surplus footage.

K. A. ABBAS.

HARDYS HERE AGAIN

Mickey Rooney & Co. At Metro

"THE Hardys Ride High," sixth of the famous series dealing with the popular screen family, opened at the Metro Theatre on Thursday.

The new picture is different in some respect, from the others, but the beloved Hardys remain the same. Now they inherit dollars 2,000,000 and move to Detroit to claim it. On the plane, their changed status first effects Aunt Milly, played by Sara Haden, and she falls for a business man who is a fellow passenger.

In Detroit, overcome by sudden wealth, Mickey Rooney, in his role as Andy Hardy, steps out to a cabaret and falls desperately in love with a chorus girl, Virginia Grey. Likewise, swayed by her new position, Marian Hardy (Cecilia Parker) orders lavish gowns and charges them to Judge Hardy.

Only the Judge (Lewis Stone) and his wife (Fay Holden) maintain their equilibrium. Back in Carvel, Ann Rutherford, as Polly Benedict, accepts attention from a new young man while she awaits word from Mickey.

The family is on edge, figuratively hanging over the precipice of new-found wealth, when the Judge discovers evidence to prove that he is not the legal heir. He can destroy the evidence and retain the fortune, or produce it and give up everything. There is never a question in his mind.

The Hardys are brought back to grim reality. They return to Carvel, poor as ever but proud of their heritage of honor and none the worse for their interlude in the realms of luxury.

Without exception, every member of the cast turns in an excellent performance. George Seitz, director of all six of the Hardy pictures, has again done an excellent job of combining human understanding with the foibles of family life familiar to everyone of every age, though it is doubtful if the earlier Hardy pictures have been excelled.

(Continued from col. 1)

starring Jean Arthur and James Stewart.

"You Can't Take It With You" is a picturization of the Pulitzer prize-winning stage play by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. It has an all-star cast, headed by Lionel Barrymore.

10,000 Miles

By The Film Critic

Next time someone asks you what is the distance from Bombay to Bombay, reply: Ten thousand miles!

You don't believe it? Read on.

* * * *

On the first of August Prohibition was launched in Bombay. A great, almost historic, event marked by spectacular demonstrations. Yet not one film producer in India had the imagination to give the country a news-film record of it.

A few days later, however, people in London and New York were seeing it all in their cinemas.

To-day the news-reel showing Bombay's inauguration of Prohibition has come back to Bombay and is shown at Metro. It took it over 3 weeks to reach us!—from Bombay to Bombay.

* * * *

Miracles still continue to happen. The Soviets have signed a pact with Hitler and after "The Sun Never Sets", the Eros is showing a Russian film!

* * * *

Picture Of The Week: "Peter The First" at Eros.

* * * *

Best revivals: "Algiers" at Pathe during the week end "Les Miserables" (French version) on Sunday morning. Also "You Can't Take It With You" at Bandra.

KHARTOUM IN TECHNICOLOUR

'Four Feathers', Another Empire Film

THE dramatic pattern of "Four Feathers" (London Films' production seen this week at Excelsior) is remarkably similar to that of "The Sun Never Sets". In both, the hero begins by 'funking' the colonial service, is then won over by the Empire and ends by becoming a hero. To provide a human link between the two, C. Aubrey Smith plays the same kind of retired military officer and bores everyone with the same 'Service' tales.

The story (about the fall of Khartoum) of "The Four Feathers" is by A. E. W. Mason, the Twentieth Century Kipling, who wrote "Drum".

Technically, however, "The Four Feathers" is a splendid production and the technicolour is grand. Neither expense nor energy seems to have been spared by the Kordas.

After seeing it, one has got to say that if Empire propaganda pictures have got to be produced, at least they ought to be so exciting and technically perfect as "The Four Feathers".

The story centres around the impetuous bravery of Harry Faversham in redeeming his honour and upholding the deep-rooted traditions of his family. In succeeding, he saves the lives of his three best friends, regains self-respect, and wins back the love of his fiancee.

John Clements, who gave a good performance in "South Riding", plays this role. His fiancee is June Duprez, a 21-year-old Korda discovery, who gets her first big screen opportunity in "The Four Feathers". Heading the rest of the cast are C. Aubrey Smith, Ralph Richardson, Jack Allen, Donald Gray and Allan Jeayes.

Two years were spent on production, including a location trip of three months to the Sudan. For these scenes Zoltan Korda secured permission to use as his actors men of the 1st Battalion East Surreys stationed there, members of the Sudan Defence Force, the Camel Corps, and 4,000 Fuzzie-Wuzzies and Hottentots. One can understand why the Army authorities co-operated so readily.

Of the two, "Peter The First" is, artistically and technically, incomparably superior. It is a film which no serious student of the cinema and no discriminating film-goer can dare to miss.

Perhaps the first full length film from Soviet Russia to be exhibited in Bombay, more than ordinary interest attaches to the release of "Peter The First" which has been hailed all the world over—of all places, even in Hollywood!—as one of the finest films ever made, in Russia or anywhere else. It won the first prize at the International Exposition in Paris. Critics everywhere have raved about it and lavished superlatives which few million-dollar super-spectacles of Hollywood have earned.

DRAMA UNADULTERATED

But because of its very excellence this picture is not to be lightly recommended to everyone. Those who are attuned to the crazy tempo of the average Hollywood film will perhaps find "Peter The First" slow and even boring. They may also miss here the pomp and circumstance that we have come to associate with 'historical' films—which actually deal less with history and more with fictionized amorous adventures of the monarchs. It is genuine drama—unadulterated.

COMPLEX PERSONALITY

"Peter The First," based on Alexei Tolstoy's book of that name, is an authentic historical narrative, vividly presenting the complex personality of Peter in all its different, and sometimes mutually contradictory, aspects. The Czar according to the author was an 'enormously human bundle of paradoxes.' This film presents him as he was, with all his faults and foibles,—"a strong, determined man of action who fought for modern ways in a backward land."

KING WHO WAS A WORKER!

The film starts with the defeat of Peter at the hands of the Swedish army. Then comes his realization that if only he could modernize his country this defeat could be turned into a triumph, his subsequent reforms which broke the back of feudalism, the almost symbolical turning of church bells into cannon, the building of a strong modern army which avenges his earlier defect at the great battle of the Schlussberg fortress when Peter drove the Swedes out of Russia and won for his country an outlet on the Baltic. On this spot, as the picture shows, Peter built St. Petersburg, himself working at the forge and on the dikes with the labourers.

COMPLETE AND UNBIASED

By a judicious selection of incidents, the scenarist has given an accurate and 'complete' picture of Peter, neither holding him up to ridicule nor trying to make a saint out of him. Along with his iron will and his commendable passion for modernism, his crudity and outbursts of temper are also vividly depicted. His ruthlessness in the matter of social—and sartorial!—reforms is balanced by his tenderness towards his family.

It is a tribute to the intellectual integrity of Soviet intellectuals that they have not tried to represent Peter as an outright villain simply because he was a Czar. Indeed, it is strange but significant that a regime that crushed Czardom and dealt a fatal blow to personal rule should have encouraged the production of this unbiased story of Russia's greatest Czar.

VIRILE CHARACTERIZATION

Technically, "Peter The First" is a splendid production. The photography, editing and montage are in the best traditions of Russian film technique—though, I believe, they have produced other films which are still better. Though wars figure in the film, the dramatic burden is entirely laid on individual characterizations rather than on mass effects. Nikolai Simonov, as Peter, is virile and impressive and makes of the Czar a likeable personality. Cherkassov, as Peter's soft-brained son, turns out another notable characterization. Alla Tarasova as Catherine and Zharov as Menshikov deserve special mention. Here is full-blooded acting without any frills or frivolities.

It is characteristic of the democratic 'film factories' of Soviet Russia that some of the smallest roles are played by those who possess the highest artistic distinctions that can be bestowed in U.S.S.R.—People's Artist and Honoured Artist of the Republic!

K. A. ABBAS.

(For the convenience of our readers it may be mentioned here that "Peter The First" is being shown at Eros Theatre—Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Extra show on Sunday at 10 a.m.)

PATHE REVIVES 2 GOOD FILMS

"Algiers" For The Week, "Les Miserables" For Sunday Morning

UNITED Artists' most existing picture "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr will be revived at Pathe from today. It is a highly intriguing story of love and romance under the shelter of mysterious Algiers which has a never fading charm for cine-goers.

On Sunday the 27th morning at 10 a.m. Pathe will be showing the French version of the famous "Les Miserables".

DEANNA DURBIN WEEK

Broadway To Revive Three Good Films In 7 Days!

Broadway, the little Dadar Theatre run by real showmen, is at it again.

From to-day the Broadway has announced a "Deanna Durbin Week". During the seven days upto the Friday following, three Deanna Durbin master-pieces will be shown, namely, "Mad About Music" from Saturday, 26th to Monday 28th, "Three Smart Girls" on Tuesday and Wednesday; "100 Men and A Girl" on Thursday and Friday.

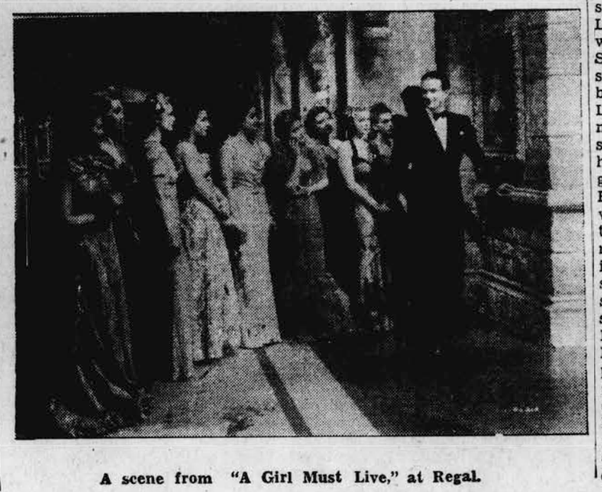
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" AT BANDRA TALKIES

From to-day, for four days Bandra Talkies is to screen Frank Capra's greatest comedy "You Can't Take It With You"

(Continued in col. 3)

A scene from "Hardys Ride High" at Metro.

JOHN CLEMENTS in "Four Feathers" at Excelsior.



A scene from "A Girl Must Live," at Regal.

"A GIRL MUST LIVE" AT REGAL

Sophisticated British Comedy

ACTED with sparkle, told with wit and embellished with catchy music, "A Girl Must Live" proves to be an entertaining film made in England. The film opens at the Regal to-day.

Stepping smartly from the first scene, the story shows us pretty Leslie James (Margaret Lockwood) making her escape from a Swiss finishing school because she believes herself a financial burden on her family. Arrived in London, where she hopes to make a stage career for herself, she goes to a theatrical boarding-house. She meets two hard-boiled gold-diggers, played by Ranee Houston and Lilli Palmer, who work as chorus girls only because the chorus is often a swift means of cornering a man. Leslie is shocked by their conduct, but she gets a job dancing in the same cabaret and through them she meets the young Earl of Pangborough, just home from Malaya. The girls judge him easy prey and fierce competition begins. The rehearsal for the new cabaret show is held at the Earl's country mansion, and the threads of the story are skilfully drawn together to bring a happy climax.

PREMIERS WELCOMED BY POONA

Municipal Address On Their Various Services

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA CITY, Aug. 25.

"The world situation is in a melting pot. Nobody knows what will happen next moment. Who knows we also might not be where we are. But one thing is certain that whether in office or not, Congress is the only organisation which will win for India her cherished freedom".

Thus observed the Hon. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces replying on behalf of himself and his colleague Premiers to the address presented to them by the Poona City Municipality this evening.

The address which was in Marathi was read by Mr. K. N. Shirole, Municipal President. It extolled the services of the Congress Ministries to the country especially in using the 1935 Act for doing maximum good to the country. It expressed gratitude for Congress fight with the British Government on the question of release of political prisoners and also for their launching prohibition which was calculated to do immense good to the poor.

The address also referred to the Congress Ministries' actions in spheres of civil liberties, educational reform, agriculturists' debt relief, village improvement, village industries and welfare of the working classes.

The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, replying to the address said that Congress Ministries, working as they were against heavy odds, had lost not a single opportunity of doing good to the public. Facing all difficulties they were striving hard to secure political progress of the country. One of the great difficulties was the communal question and if the Congress overcame it that would be a miracle. He urged the people to have faith in the Congress and be prepared for greater sacrifices.

Referring to the critics of the Congress, he said that they should enter the Congress and strengthen it and concluded that none would be able to secure benefit for the country by ruining the Congress.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant spoke next. Poona, he said, was the seat of Maharashtra culture and besides being place where Tilak, Gokhale and Ranade worked and lived. It was the birthplace of Indian nationalism since it was Tilak, who had given to people of India the slogan of Swaraj. He was glad, therefore, that their services had been appreciated in Poona.

Proceeding Mr. Pant referred to the Bombay Government's prohibition scheme and said that it was regrettable that there were people opposing it. Congress did not want that a few should either enjoy or live on the money of the drink evil. Exhorting the people to make Prohibition success, Mr. Pant said that Congress did not favour the idea of the rich enjoying at the cost of the poor. He said that Congress was only organisation that could deliver the goods and win Independence for India and concluded by appealing to have faith in the Congress and thus strengthen its hand in freedom's fight.

Mr. P. K. Atre, Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee thanking the guests likened the seven Premiers as seven notes in the Swaraj music which produced the best harmony in the political life of India.

SEE ME AT THE NEW EMPIRE FROM FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Storage Installations of Western India Oil Distributing Company at (left) Madras and at (right) Bombay.

Mr. Hasmukhrai Pranshanker Oza, B.Sc., who is going to America to-day for further study of mechanical engineering.

"No Leader Has Right To Plunge World Into Horrors Of War"

(Continued from page 20)

controversies to impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence, or

Thirdly, they agree to a solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the American Republics which are all free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

Both Poland and Germany being Sovereign Governments, it is understood, of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest each nation agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

U S. THESIS

The people of the United States are as one in their opposition to policies of military conquest and

(Continued in Col. 3.)

(Continued from col. 7)

domination, as they are one in rejecting the thesis that any ruler or any people possess the right to achieve their ends and objectives through action which all plunge countless millions into war and bring distress and suffering to every nation of the world, belligerent and neutral, when such ends and objectives so far as they are just and reasonable can be satisfied through the processes of peaceful negotiation or by a resort to judicial arbitration.

APPEAL TO HITLER

I appeal to you in the name of the people of the United States, and I believe in the name of peace-loving men and women everywhere, to agree to a solution of the controversies existing between your Government and Poland through the adoption of one of the alternative methods I have proposed. I need hardly reiterate that should the Governments of Germany and Poland be willing to solve their differences in the peaceful manner suggested the Government of the United States still stands prepared to contribute its share to a solution of the problems which are endangering world peace in the form set forth in my message of April 14."—Reuter.

APPEAL TO POLISH PRESIDENT

President Roosevelt's message to President Moscicki is shorter and reads:—

"The manifest gravity of the existing crisis imposes an urgent obligation upon all to examine every possible means which might prevent an outbreak of a general war." With this in mind he felt justified in suggesting that certain possible avenues to a solution be considered.

President Roosevelt thereupon outlined the same solutions as to Herr Hitler and adds: "Should you determine to attempt a solution by the way of these methods you are assured of the earnest and complete sympathy of the United States and its peoples."

PEOPLE DON'T WANT WAR

President Roosevelt then appeals to President Moscicki to refrain from any positive act of hostility during the exploration of avenues and concludes: "It is, I think, well-known to you that speaking on behalf of the United States I have exerted and will continue to exert every influence on behalf of peace. The rank and file of the population in every nation—large and small—want peace. They do not seek military conquest. They recognise that disputes, claims and counterclaims will always arise from time to time between nations, but that all such controversies without exception can be solved by peaceful procedure, if the will on both sides exist to do so."

NO MEDIATION

Mr. Stephen Early, the President's Private Secretary, emphasised to reporters that neither the President nor any member of the United States Government was offering himself in the role of conciliator.—Reuter.

4 Shows on TUESDAY

Commencing from TUESDAY 29th AUGUST

MOHAN PICTURES! SOCIAL SUPER

THE MOST DARING ADVENTURE IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT

SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE MOTION PICTURE

SWASTIK

Written and Directed by: MOHAN SINHA of Fashionable India, Romantic India and Industrial India FAME!

Starring: KUMARI VEENA, INDURANI, JIVAN (O. K. DAR), SHUSHIL KUMAR, FAKIR MAHOMAD, MADHUBALA, BABY INDIRA, NAZIR BEDI and HUNDRED OTHERS!

Released through: RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & CO.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE :———: NEW CHARNI ROAD.

SHE'S AN INSPIRATION!

She inspired a young doctor to devote himself to the service of her class—the poor.

She inspired an old Sahukar to behave as what he was—a human being with a heart.

SHE IS AN INSPIRATION, TOO .....

DEVIKA RANI

playing this soul-stirring role in BOMBAY TALKIES'

'DURGA'

with RAMA SHUKUL,

Supported By: HANSA, AUNDHAKAR, MUMTAZ ALI, V. H. DESAI, PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR.

NINTH WEEK!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat., Sun. & Tuesday (Holiday): Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

ZANANA SHOW on Thursday at 1-30 p. m.

ROXY

A PICTURE OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST

A MIGHTY DRAMA FULL OF THRILLS AND ACTION

PRODUCED AT TREMENDOUS COST

SON of ZAMBO

FEATURING LOVELY

BIMLA KUMARI AND NAVIN YAJNIK

THE MARVELLOUS APE-MAN

NEW TUNES—NEW SONGS

You and your children will thrill to see it.

Starts 1st September at

The CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Matinee: Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

A BHAVNANI PRODUCTION

Supreme Release.

WHY PETROL PRICES MUST BE FIXED

W. I. Company's Plea For Govt. Intervention

REVEALING FACTS ABOUT THE PETROLEUM TRADE IN INDIA

How Vested Interests Seek To Maintain Their Monopoly

Indians' Right To Trade Under Healthy Conditions Must Be Preserved

The following is a Note issued by the Western India Oil Distributing Company Limited, in justification of the contemplated measure of the Bombay Government for the regulation of maximum and minimum selling prices of petrol.

The entry of the W.I.C. into what has been regarded as a close and lucrative preserve of foreign vested intrests in this country was the signal for the starting of a rate-war.

The W.I.C. claims that it has gamely stood up to an unequal fight till now but has already lost in the process about a crore of rupees, in the shape of losses sustained all these years by the Company and its many agents and dealers. The shareholders, agents and dealers are all Indians, and this huge sacrifice of Indian money, time and energy, it says, has so far been made at the altar of powerful foreign monopolists.

Replying to the argument that such legislation will result in Government fixing a higher price than what now prevails to the detriment of the consumer, the W.I.C. contends that the fact is that the standard price of Burmah-Shell in normal times is as high as Re. 1-5-6 per gallon at Bombay, a price which they have frequently defended as the lowest possible they can charge, whereas any maximum price that Government may fix with due regard to costs of production and overhead charges must inevitably be substantially below Re. 1-5-6; so that, the Note says, to point out the present "temporary" and "artificially" low rates and to say that legislation will result in an increase in such rates is to mislead the unwary consumer and to blind him to the great danger of having to pay for "all" time to come as high a price as Re. 1-5-6, may be higher, after the W.I.C. is compelled to close down. "To clinch the argument," the Note says, "may we call upon the Burmah-Shell interests to make a public declaration as to whether they still adhere to their oft-repeated defence of their former price of Re. 1-5-6, or if not, what price they "now" consider to be reasonable, which they would charge if there was no competitor like the W.I.C. in the field?"

I. PRICE REGULATION BY LEGISLATION

(1) It is an accepted economic maxim that the price of a given commodity is best left to regulate itself through the operation of the natural factors of demand and supply. This proposition, however, would itself postulate the existence of a state of affairs wherein the natural laws of demand and supply are allowed to have free and unhampered play. Whereas, if in the case of any given commodity the operation of these natural factors is thwarted by any artificial means, the economic machinery of that section of society which depends to any considerable extent on the use of that particular commodity, must inevitably be thrown out of gear, and some abnormal remedy must needs be applied to meet such abnormal situation. It is in such circumstances that interference by the Government in the shape of legislation for regulating prices may become a necessary and even a desirable measure to restore the trade concerned to a normal condition.

(2) Such an abnormal situation occurs where a number of traders in a particular commodity make themselves into a Combine with the object of preventing any fresh party from getting into the same trade, and thus making the trade in that particular commodity their own preserve. Such a Combine may not necessarily charge extortionate prices for the products it trades in: its object may only be to keep the whole of the legitimate profits of that trade for itself, and not to indulge in unconscionable profiteering.

(3) The situation would be obviously worse if such a Combine uses its monopolistic position not only to prevent a competitor from raising his head, but also to charge unreasonably high prices which are governed not by proper economic considerations but by the arbitrary will of the Combine which in turn is governed only by the limit to which a helpless consuming public will subject itself to such exploitation.

(4) And, we submit, the situation would become still more intolerable if such a Combine in a given trade is formed of persons who are themselves the manufacturers of the commodity concerned, so as to increase their capacity to impose their will and their prices on the consumers through such Combine to an infinitely greater extent.

(5) To cap it all, the situation would reach the limit of unfairness if the Combine were formed of foreigners who seek to perpetuate their monopolistic position by unfair methods against any new-comer in the trade even though such new-comer may be a national of the country they trade in.

(6) If, as we submit, the Burmah-Shell group operating in this country represent such a Combine, which seeks to shut out completely the healthy operation of the law of demand and supply in the commodities they deal in, the case for some kind of governmental intervention for the regulation of prices in the interests of the consumers is established. But if, as we further assert, each one of the factors further aggravating the evil effects of a monopolistic Combine, as briefly enumerated above, is also present in the case of the Burmah-Shell Combine who exploit their monopolistic position to make excessive profits and to shut out by uneconomic competition any fresh enterprise in the trade of distributing mineral oils in this country, even if such enterprise is undertaken by our own countrymen, then, indeed, we submit, an irresistible case is established for the authorities of the country stepping in and taking measures that would (a) put reasonable limits on the selling prices of these commodities, (b) prevent an unnecessary drain of national wealth to foreign lands, and (c) establish the right of Indians to carry on this trade in their own country under healthy conditions governed by purely economic factors, and not by the arbitrary will of a group of foreign entrepreneurs.

(7) It is on these premises that we welcome the Bombay Government's action in adopting measures to regulate the selling prices of Petrol and we proceed to give some pertinent facts and figures to prove these premises.

II. THE POSITION OF THE TRADE OF DISTRIBUTING MINERAL OILS IN INDIA BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE W. I. C. ON THE INDIAN MARKET:

(1) The Burmah-Shell Group admittedly enjoyed a monopoly of this trade in this country right upto the advent of this company in 1932. This group consists of big, powerful English, American, Dutch and other foreign interests importing oils from their own oilfields in such foreign countries as Burma, Beherein, Persia, America, etc. The most important units in this group are the Burma Oil Co. Ltd., of Glasgow and the Royal Dutch Shell, the other companies who have joined hands with them for the distribution of their products in the country being the Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd., The British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd., The Standard Oil Co., etc., and recently The Caltex (India) Ltd., who import oil from their oil-fields in Beherein. The precise number of companies operating through this Burmah-Shell group, the quota allotted to each, and the relationship existing between them inter-se are matters on which none but these companies themselves can give authentic information.

(2) It is our deliberate opinion that the prices charged by this group, until the time that the W. I. C. came on the scene and they began lowering their prices with a view to kill the W. I. C., were unfairly heavy. Considering that this group control the sale of commodities of such great industrial and domestic importance as Petrol, Diesel Oil, Kerosene, etc., these high prices represent not only a great drain on the national wealth in themselves, but also serve as a substantial handicap to the development of Industry and Transport generally.

(3) The method by which this group seeks to perpetuate its monopolistic position in this country may be briefly noted. The principal companies in this Combine having built up enormous financial strength out of the very large profits that they have so far earned in this country under monopolistic conditions of trade, use these very resources to lower their prices even to hopelessly uneconomic levels, incurring in the process substantial losses, whenever a new-comer comes in the field, thereby choke the sales of the new-comer, and eventually drive him out of the market, and thereafter re-impose their original high prices.

(4) It may be incidentally noted that, while, since the formation of this Group, such foreign newcomers as the Standard Oil Company and recently The Caltex (India) Ltd., have by their own resources compelled the Group to admit them into the pool, the Group have not so far admitted a single Indian Company, although many Indian ventures small and large have time and again come on the scene and been duly swallowed by the Group. Thus apart from the economic argument of the desirability of allowing the forces of demand and supply to have full play in the regulation of prices, the other aspect of the question is also of the utmost importance, that purely Indian Companies are held at bay, and eventually killed, by these foreign monopolists on the strength of the huge resources that they have built up in the past out of the trade given to them by our own countrymen.

III AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRICE-STRUCTURE OF BURMAH-SHELL BEFORE THE ADVENT OF THE W. I. C. ON THE INDIAN MARKET:

(1) The price of petrol charged by the Burmah-Shell group up to the time that the W. I. C. came on the Indian market was Re. 1-5-6 at ports, and at upcountry places at the port rate plus transportation expenses and an additional charge of Re. 0-1-6 per gallon which is said to be "the actual cost covered throughout India, of our manifold facilities (depot, lorries, pumps, inspection, etc. etc.)"

(This quotation has been taken from a Note on "The Price of Petrol" issued by the Burmah-Shell in May 1933 in reply to the outcry against the wide disparity in the petrol prices at Bombay where the W. I. C. was then functioning, and in other parts of the country.)

The average selling price thus obtained by the Burmah-Shell all over the country (including ports and upcountry places) until 1932 may be taken to be about Re. 1-6-0 per gallon.

(2) The duty of 10 annas payable to the Central Government and the Commission of 2 annas payable to the pumpholder account for 12 annas out of this selling price of Re. 1-6-0. The cost of petrol landed at the port, including cost of production, freight, insurance, wharfage, handling charges up to the point of storage at the port installation, may be safely taken to be 4 to 4 1/2 annas per gallon, bringing the total cost to about Re. 1/- per gallon. There is thus left a margin of 6 annas per gallon, out of which to meet the expenses of distribution, provide for depreciation, etc., and pay dividends to shareholders. Six annas per gallon on approximately 10 crore gallons which this Group sell every year means about Rs. 4 crores. But this is not all. The same organization also sells annually hundreds of thousands of tons of Diesel Oils, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Paraffin, Asphalt, Candlesticks, Insecticides, etc., etc., all of which together give a nett annual yield of many crores of rupees, out of which come the altogether disproportionately heavy dividends and bonuses which prompted the following observation from the Indian Tariff Board in 1928:

"It appears therefore that an original holder of £100 shares in this company would now hold shares of the nominal value of £540, which, at present market quotations, would be worth over £2040 and in the period 1902 to 1927 would also have received dividends of over £1,600" (Vide Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the Grant of Protection to the Oil Industry, published in 1928).

The above observation has been made in respect of the Burmah Oil Company which is the principal company in the group operating in this country through their distributing organization the Burmah-Shell, and is true of the position of this company upto as far back as 1927, since when further dividends and bonuses have no doubt been declared.

(3) Looking at it in another way, adding to the total cost of Re. 1/- per gallon as worked out above, another 2 annas per gallon on account of expenses of distribution, the total cost comes to Re. 1-2-0 per gallon. With the average selling price of Re. 1-6-0 per gallon as stated above, there is thus left a Net Yield of 4 annas per gallon which works out to 40 per cent on the nett selling price of 10 annas (Rs. 1-6-0 minus 10 annas Duty and 2 annas Selling Agents' Commission) or about 100 per cent on the landed cost at ports. That such a big margin of profit is justifiable on a product that is sold to the extent of as much as about 10 crore gallons annually, and that too by the same Combine which also sells a large number of such other important products as Diesel Oils, Kerosene, etc., etc., also in very huge quantities, is evidently a mouthful to prove. This task is attempted by the Burmah-Shell in the Note referred to above, issued by them in May 1933. They have merely begged the question in this Note instead of giving straightforward facts and figures, and the above analysis of their revenue position provides an irrefutable answer to the proposition sought to be made out by them in this Note that "the normal price of petrol in India is reasonable" or that "any price below Re. 1-5-0 would give them not only no profit but loss in their trade" (vide an Article under the heading "B. O. C. Defends" in "Commercial Gazette," Calcutta, dated 20-7-1936).

(4) The Report of the Tariff Board referred to above came to be published as a result of an enquiry regarding the grant of Protection to the Burma Oil Industry, which the Government asked the Tariff Board to carry out as a result of the application made by the interests concerned consequent upon the entry of the Standard Oil Co. of America in the Indian market. It need hardly be said that the Board not only rejected their demand for protection, but denounced the selling policy of the Burmah-Shell Organization in scathing terms, and we give below some of the more pertinent passages from this report published in 1928:—

Page 66: "It will be seen, therefore, that in the present conditions there is no such thing as "current" prices in the ordinary sense, for they are what the Burmah Shell make them for the time being. In the entirely artificial atmosphere thus created by the deliberate action of this group no correct valuation of current prices is possible.

Page 88: "Though perhaps outside the immediate purpose of the enquiry, I think it my duty to report to the Government some important facts which have a vital bearing on the national interest. **There is evidence which suggests 'prima facie' that petroleum products are being sold in India at exorbitant prices and the consumer is being mulcted to the tune of several crores of rupees per annum** both by the indigenous* industry and the importers of foreign petroleum products. In Chapter IV I have already discussed how the burden on the consumer of Kerosene has been increased to the extent of more than Rs. 2 1/2 crores per annum (see paragraph 39) by the sale of kerosene at a price far in excess of American parity. There is no reason to suppose that the consumer of other petroleum products escapes with a lighter toll. **The total extra burden may not therefore be very much short of Rs. 5 crores per annum.**"

Page 90: "The reasons why the prices of petroleum are so high are not far to seek. Oil business in India, as in many other countries, is in the hands of powerful monopolies which control both the refining and the marketing of petroleum products."

Page 92: para 55: **"An alternative course is that the Government should in the last resort devise means to control prices. Arrangements should be made to enable the Indian consumer to purchase the refined petroleum products in the cheapest markets.** No doubt this might mean a certain amount of interference with private enterprise but that in itself should not debar Government from taking action if it results in the saving of crores of rupees to the consumer. There should be no objection to the Government recognizing a marketing Company constituted on a Rupee basis in India to which the work of importing the surplus requirements of India could be entrusted. It would simply take the place, as a controlled marketing organization of the uncontrolled Oil Trust which has acquired a monopoly so prejudicial to the national interests."

Page 92: para 56: "All that I wish to suggest is there is evidence which points to the existence of conditions in connection with the oil business in India which might make a further exploration of the subject advisable in the national interest. The main object in view should be to bring about a reduction in the price of petroleum products to a reasonably economic level consistently with the well-being of the existing indigenous industry."

Page 95: para 13: "There is evidence that during the six months between January to July 1927, an additional burden of more than Re. 1 1/4 crores was thrown on the consumer by the indigenous industry and the foreign importers by the selling prices being in excess of American parity.

para 15: "There is evidence which suggests that all petroleum products are being sold in India at exorbitant prices owing to oil business being in the hands of Oil Trusts, and that the consumer has to pay a sum which may amount to Rs. 5 crores per annum in excess of economic prices.

para 18: "No case has been established for the grant of protection in any form either as regards Kerosene or Petrol and no recommendations therefore are made."

(5) Finally if any positive demonstrable proof were required of how this Group tries to coerce even Government authorities to maintain its unfair prices but eventually can be compelled to see reason if the authorities concerned handle them with the requisite firmness is clearly shown up by what happened in Goa in 1936-1937. The four communiques issued then by the Goa Government (as per true copies of translations published) make most instructive and interesting reading, and bear directly upon the problem now taken up by the Bombay Government. **These communiques show how the Burmah-Shell Group (who were previously selling Petrol there at as much as Re. 1-9-0 to Re. 1-12-6 per gallon) even threatened to shut off further supplies if any rate less than Re. 1-6-0 were fixed by the Government but were eventually compelled by the Government to come down from their high pedestal and to agree to the rate, originally proposed by the Government, of Re. 1-4-0 per gallon.**

(6) Yet another interesting insight into the arbitrary methods followed by this Combine, entirely regardless of the hardships inflicted on the consuming public by capricious raising and lowering of prices, is provided by the recent rise in the petrol rate at Calcutta. Up to the 26th June 1939 the prevailing rate at Calcutta was Re. 1-2-0 per gallon. On the 27th, an announcement appeared in the press that the price was raised to Re. 1-3-0 ex-pump and Re. 1-4-0 in cans. That this increase in the rate followed the buying up by the Burmah-Shell of the only local indigenous importer of petrol at Calcutta, tells its own tale and needs no comment. It may be noted incidentally that this increase in the rate once again upsets the parity of the rates at Bombay and Calcutta, considering that there is no Sales Tax at Calcutta.

(7) Against this increase of price by one anna per gallon at CALCUTTA, the rate at BOMBAY and MADRAS was reduced by one anna per gallon on 27TH JULY 1939 and 9TH AUGUST, 1939 respectively due to the arrival of fresh stocks of the W. I. C. at these ports on the 25TH JULY and 5TH AUGUST, 1939, respectively. Thus the increase in rate at CALCUTTA and the reduction in rate at BOMBAY and MADRAS once again creates a disparity of rate between CALCUTTA on the one hand and BOMBAY and MADRAS on the other by ANNAS TWO PER GALLON. Further the petrol rate at KARACHI port is Re. 1-3-0 per gallon ex-pump (excluding sales tax). Thus there is no uniformity of rates at PORTS; and the rate at BOMBAY and MADRAS PORTS where W. I. C. is represented is less by ANNAS TWO PER GALLON than the rates prevalent at CALCUTTA and KARACHI where W. I. C. is not represented.

IV. THE ADVENT OF THE W.I.C. AND ITS REACTION ON THE SALES POLICY OF BURMAH-SHELL: THE RATE-WAR IN ACTION:

(1) Against this background of this powerful Combine with world-wide interests in mineral oils imposing its will and its prices on a helpless public, the hitherto short but stormy career of the W. I. C. stands out in bold relief. Started in 1932, with entirely Indian capital and under wholly Indian management with a well-equipped Installation at Bombay and later at other ports for the storage of petrol and diesel oils in large quantities, it soon attracted the most hostile attention of the Burmah-Shell Group, who launched an offensive in the shape of a ruthless rate-war with the avowed object of driving it out of the market. An idea may be formed of the intensity of the rate-war from the following table of rates that prevailed at Bombay from time to time since the advent of the W. I. C.:—

	per gallon. Rs. a. p.
On 31st August 1932:	1 5 6
,, 13th September 1932:	1 1 0
,, 4th October 1932:	1 0 0
,, 8th February 1933:	1 5 6
,, 19th February 1933:	1 0 0
,, 27th April 1933:	0 15 0
,, 12th May 1937:	1 0 6
,, 12th August 1937:	1 2 0
,, 27th July 1939:	1 1 0

(Note the reversion to the original price of Re. 1-5-6 even for a short spell of a few days in February 1933 when we happened to be temporarily out of stock. Note also that the price of Re. 1-2-0 which was fixed on the 12th August 1937 was reduced to Re. 1-1-0 per gallon on the 27th July 1939, just on the day on which our fresh cargo of about 20 lakh gallons of Petrol arrived in Bombay. The Burmah-Shell would be the first to admit that this rate of Re. 1-1-0 per gallon (exclusive of the Sales Tax) is uneconomically low, fixed only to drive out of the market the only Indian Company in the field, and thereby supply from their own mouth the justification, if any were still needed, for the Government fixing not only a Maximum Rate but also a Minimum Rate with regard to which the Burmah-Shell Group profess so much surprise! Incidentally, the Government may note that this Group has not hesitated to make this reduction even when the Government's proposal to control minimum and maximum prices is actually on the tapis).

(2) It will be seen from the above table that the absurdly uneconomic price of 15 annas per gallon was maintained at Bombay for an unbroken period of over four years from April 1933 to May 1937. That this price of 15 annas per gallon was fixed not out of any conscientious remorse for having exploited the public so long, but with the avowed object of killing this Indian Company and thereafter reimposing the old high price of Re. 1-5-6 is clear from the following observation made by the Burmah-Shell in their Note referred to in Para III (1) issued by them in May 1933:—

"When the Soviet petrol arrived in Bombay, we reduced our prices to meet this new competition. Our price in Bombay at the moment is annas 15 per gallon and this fact has led certain people to jump to the conclusion that because we can reduce to this level in Bombay and certain other places where our trade was threatened, we could do so everywhere.

"This conclusion is of course entirely erroneous . . . . . it is self-evident that no concern can sell at an overall loss indefinitely."

(3) To look at the rate-war from another angle, we give below the maximum and minimum limits of price fluctuations made by Burmah-Shell at a few places, in pursuance of their rate-war against us:—

Places.	Highest rate prevailing before the entry of W.I.C. per gallon Rs. a. p.	Lowest rate prevailing after the entry of W.I.C. per gallon. Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1 9 0	1 2 0
Ahmednagar	1 9 6	1 1 0
Agra	1 10 6	1 6 0
Allahabad	1 10 6	1 6 0
Ambala	1 12 6	1 6 0
Amritsar	1 12 6	1 7 0
Belgaum	1 10 0	1 3 6
Bellary	1 10 0	1 3 0
Bareilly	1 11 0	1 6 0
Bannu	1 13 0	1 2 0
Batala	1 11 6	1 7 6
Benares	1 9 6	1 5 0
Bombay	1 5 6	0 15 0
Cawnpore	1 11 0	1 5 0
Dharwar	1 10 0	1 3 6
Delhi	1 11 0	1 5 6
Goa (Portuguese)	1 12 6	1 0 6
Gujranwalla	1 11 0	1 7 6
Gurdaspur	1 12 0	1 7 6
Jarranwalla	1 11 0	1 7 6
Jullundur	1 12 0	1 7 6
Kalka	1 12 0	1 7 6
Kashmir	2 2 0	1 12 0
Kathgodam	1 13 6	1 6 0
Lahore	1 12 0	1 6 0
Lucknow	1 10 6	1 5 6
Lyallpur	1 11 0	1 6 0
Madras	1 5 6	0 15 0
Meerut	1 11 6	1 7 6
Moradabad	1 13 6	1 6 6
Moga	1 11 6	1 7 6
Patiala	1 12 0	1 7 6
Nepal	1 12 0	1 7 0
Ratnagiri	1 10 0	1 3 6
Rawalpindi	1 12 0	1 6 0
Rotak	1 11 0	1 8 0
Satara	1 9 6	1 2 0
Simla	1 14 0	1 11 0
Pyzabad	1 11 0	1 7 0

From the above it will be observed that petrol rates have been made to fluctuate by the Burmah-Shell Group from anything between 4 annas to 12 annas per gallon wherever we carried the W. I. C. Petrol.

(4) We have referred above to the fact that the Selling Price at Bombay was maintained at the extraordinarily low level of 15 annas per gallon for an unbroken period of over four years. As will be seen from the analysis of the Price Structure of the Burmah-Shell Group as given in the foregoing paras, the price of 15 annas does not leave, after paying Government duty and the selling agent's commission, even the bare cost-price of petrol. But the grim intensity of this attack on the W. I. C. can be gauged from the fact that Bombay consumes about 40,000 gallons a day, and the loss of 6½ annas per gallon (as compared to the original price of Re. 1-5-6) meant to this group **a loss of over Rs. 16,000/- per day, equal to about Rs. 2 1/2 crores in four years.** But this was by no means all, the loss that the Burmah-Shell Group inflicted upon themselves in their determined attempt to kill the W.I.C.: simultaneously with this low price maintained at Bombay, equally uneconomic prices were maintained by this group at a very large number of places all over the country, as may be seen from an illustrative list of a few of such places given in the preceding paragraph. **The aggregate loss suffered by the group in pursuance of this rate-war at all such places together amounts to several crores of rupees.** We are tempted to remark in parenthesis that there is an element of poetic justice in this rich Combine having thus been compelled by force of circumstances to give back to the consumers a part of the enormous wealth that they had drained from this country through their high monopolistic prices in previous years. **What we, however, want seriously to emphasize is that after having suffered such enormous losses in their attempt to kill the W.I.C., if this Group were to succeed in their object of killing the W. I. C. and reimposing upon the public their former monopolistic position, they would inevitably put the prices up again not only to the high levels prevailing all over the country before the W. I. C. came in but probably to higher levels still in order to make good the enormous losses now being sustained by them.**

(5) Such drastic reduction in the prices was made by the Burmah-Shell Group evidently in the belief that they would thereby kill the W. I. C. at a stroke. When they found that they had failed in that object, they changed their policy about a couple of years ago. They are now pursuing a policy of ding-dong fluctuations in prices, putting them up wherever our existence on the market is purely nominal and suddenly cutting them down wherever we manage to do some effective business. To give a couple of instances in point the price at Delhi which was Re. 1-11-0 before we came on the scene, and which was reduced during the first phase of the rate war to as low as Re. 1-5-6, was put up to Re. 1-9-0 per gallon sometime in 1937: this enabled us to organise our sales in that territory to a small extent, with the result that the price was lowered to Re. 1-8-0 in June 1938 and again to Re. 1-6-0 in August 1938, with the result that not only did we lose most of the business we had managed to secure in the brief interval but we were even burdened with fresh liabilities on account of such commitments as we had to make to secure such business, in the shape of plot-rents, etc. At Ahmedabad, likewise, the price, which was put down to as low as Re. 1-4-6 in the first phase of the rate war was increased to Re. 1-6-6 per gallon in November 1937; our agent at this place took advantage of this improvement in the rate to organise a fairly satisfactory amount of business at the place, but hardly had this been done when the price was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 in September 1938, and again to Re. 1-4-0 in April 1939, thereby again compelling us to remain on the market there more or less nominally. The position of the rate-war at present, thus, is that the Burmah-Shell Group follows a more circumspect policy, putting up the rates wherever our business is negligible, and bringing them down at any place or places where we try to secure even an exceedingly moderate share of the trade. The result of such a policy is even more vicious than in the first and more intense phase of the rate war: (a) it enables the Burmah-Shell to choke our sales practically as effectively as before: (b) it, however, imposes upon the Group substantially smaller losses than in the first phase of the rate-war; and (c) it even accentuates the evils consequent upon uneconomic price fluctuations, by rendering such fluctuations at various places in the country even more frequent and uncertain than before.

(6) It is important to note, in connection with this rate war, that while the rate at Bombay was reduced to 15 annas per gallon as far back as the beginning of 1933, the rate at the other three major ports, viz. Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, continued to be Re. 1-5-6. Indeed the rate at Calcutta was actually increased to Re. 1-6-0! The rate at Madras was reduced and brought to the level of the Bombay rate on 7th May 1938; when we carried our first cargo of petrol there. The rate at Calcutta also was reduced to Re. 1-2-0 per gallon when the Bharat Oil Co. imported a cargo of petrol there on 16th December 1937. **The fact that the Burmah-Shell group did not hesitate to create, purely artificially, such a tremendous disparity in the prices of their own products in different parts of the country at one and the same time, is an eloquent commentary on the entirely selfish policy pursued by them with reference exclusively to their own interests without the slightest regard to the tremendously unsettling effect that**

(*Continued on page 13*).

*Refers to the industry in Burma which is now no longer a part of India.

Fighting For Rights of Indian Traders

(*Continued from page 12.*)

must inevitably take place upon Trade, Industry and Transport generally when prices of such a vitally important commodity as petrol are allowed to fluctuate so widely not only from day to day, but at different places in the country at the same time. Many instances could be cited of the way in which such irrational manipulation of prices tend to throw the economic life of the community out of gear in many directions. One such instance was provided by the curious spectacle of the Bombay Taxi-Drivers going on strike because the Comissioner of Police insisted upon a tariff of six-annas per mile whereas the Taxi Drivers actually wanted the lower tariff of four annas per mile. While this is just a stray instance quoted to illustrate our point, it is clear **that in the case of a commodity like petrol which touches our economic life at many points, violent and irrational fluctuations in prices from day to day and from place to place must inevitably exercise an unsettling effect upon trade and industry generally.**

(7) It has required all the resources and ingenuity that the Directors of the W. I. C. could command to stand up so far against this powerful opponent. The policy adopted by the W. I. C. has been to fix economic selling prices for all places where its goods have been sent out, and make such sales as possible at these economic rates, leaving the Burmah-Shell to carry on the rate-war and inflict upon themselves heavy losses in the hope of eventually killing the W. I. C. It is obvious that a company trading under such extraordinarily abnormal conditions—in fact doing more fighting than trading—must suffer a tremendous strain upon its resources. While it may be a tribute to the inherent soundness of the policy adopted by the W. I. C. and to the practical patriotism of such of the consumers of this country as have shown themselves enlightened enough to extend some support to this company, it need hardly be gainsaid that this company has, on account of this rate-war, been living perpetually on the edge of a precipice. Indeed with about a crore of rupees of the Shareholders, Agents, and Dealers of the Company already sunk in this venture, and with no prospect of the unequal fight coming to an end in view, the position would have become desperate some considerable time ago if the introduction or far-reaching changes in the political structure of the country had not filled this company with hope that circumstances may yet improve sufficiently to enable it to assert its inherent right to carry on this trade in its own country under normal conditions, without being hampered by any artificial or uneconomic methods of business.

V. RATE WARS IN OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:

(1) We may here take the liberty of pointing out to the Government that the Rate War carried on by the Shell Group is not confined to petrol only. The W. I. C. imports, besides petrol, Diesel oils of various grades which are generally used for Industrial purposes. Till 1932, the Shell Group had the monopoly in this line, as much as in Petrol and various other petroleum lines. This Group till then used to market its Diesel Oils at rates varying from about Rs. 90 - per ton for the most superior quality to about Rs. 60/- per ton for the heavier grades. From 1932, when the National Petroleum Company and the W. I. C.—both Indian concerns—entered the market, the rates were dropped to as much as about Rs. 60/- per ton for the superior quality and about Rs. 35/- per ton for the heavier grades. Exceedingly low as these rates are, annual contracts with large consumers like Textile Mills, Power Generating Stations, etc., to whom the Indian oil companies tried to tender their oils, are made at still lower rates. The result naturally has been to compel the Indian oil concerns to exist in this line more or less nominally only. It may be noted that the consumption of Gas and Diesel oils alone in India is well over 600,000 tons per annum

(2) What is true of Diesel Oils has been, time and again, equally true of Kerosene. When the Bombay Petroleum Company Ltd.—another Indian venture—entered this line in 1936, the normal Shell rate of Rs. 2-9-0 per tin of four Gallons was dropped to as low as Rs. 1-14-0, and was raised back to the old high level in 1938, when the competition offered by the Infant Indian venture was successfully killed by this powerful combine. The fight, on the other hand, between the Shell Group and the Standard Oil Company, when the latter brought its Kerosene—from Russia!—was a fight between two giants. How the Shell Group failed to drive the Standard out of the market in spite of the most drastic reduction in prices, how this exceedingly large and powerful Combine had the hardihood to go to the Government of India begging for protection (sic) to the Indigenous Industry against the foreign onslaught, and how the Tariff Board not only rejected this application for protection but also denounced in the most scathing terms the Sales Policy of this Group, are facts of history, vividly recorded in the Report of the Tariff Board issued in 1928. (Vide a few extracts from this Report given in paragraph III (4) of this Note.) It may also be noted that while Kerosene imported from all foreign countries other than Burma pays Import duty at Re. 0-3-9 per gallon, Kerosene imported from Burma pays Import duty at the specially reduced rate of Re. 0-2-9 per gallon, thus enjoying a preference of one anna per gallon, which directly benefits the Producing Companies only.

(3) In reference to Diesel oils, an important point to note is that **under the special Trade Arrangement now subsisting between India and Burma, the Diesel Oils imported into India from Burma pay no duty, whereas Diesel Oils imported from all other foreign countries pay an Import Duty of Rs. 4-2 per ton.** While the bulk of the Diesel Oil marketed in this country through this Combine may come from Burma, members of this Group also import Diesel Oil from other foreign countries and pay the above mentioned duty on it. While therefore the cost of importing Diesel Oil must necessarily be different as between the Diesel Oil imported from Burma and the Diesel Oil imported from other countries, both on account of different distances as well as on account of this duty which is not payable on the Burma Oil, still the Diesel Oils sold through this Combine are all sold at uniform rates, which means that the rates are fixed after calculating the incidence of the Import Duty; which again means that **the advantage of the duty-free Diesel Oil from Burmah goes entirely to the producing Company, and not to the Consumers.**

4 Another point worth noting in reference to Diesel Oils is that this Group markets what it calls "High Speed Diesel Oil" for Motor Trucks fitted with Diesel engines. This oil is actually Gas Oil and ought therefore to pay the duty (of Re. -/11-3 per unit of 4 gallons) which is levied on Kerosene. In fact, however, this oil also, since it is imported as so-called Diesel Oil, is imported duty-free paying neither the duty payable on Diesel Oils, nor the duty payable on petrol, nor the duty payable on Kerosene. Since however, this oil is used as a substitute for petrol, the Consumers of this oil are made to pay as much as Re. -/9/- to Re. -/11/- per gallon for this oil, whereas the cost of this oil landed at Bombay could hardly exceed Re. -/4/- per gallon.

5. While the introduction of cars, buses and trucks fitted with Diesel engines is on the increase, presently the consumption of "High Speed Diesel Oil" might be probably found to be too low to be of any use to Government as a source of Revenue through a Sales Tax. But the point to note in this connection is that through this discriminating exemption from duty in favour of the Burma Oil, concerns like ours who could import Gas Oil from foreign countries other than Burma are entirely shut out from offering any competition in this line because of the high duty of Rs. -/11/3 per unit of 4 gallons payable on such imports.

6. We therefore venture to suggest that the proposed Legislation for the Regulation of Prices should not be confined to Petrol only, but should be extended to all Petroleum Products in general. We have shown very briefly in the foregoing paragraphs that the Shell Group has in the past waged Rate-Wars in Diesel Oil and Kerosene just as severely as in petrol. If therefore the Legislative Measure is so drafted as to give power to Government to regulate prices of all Petroleum Products in general including Petrol, such power could be utilised as and when found necessary in regard to petrol, as well as in regard to Diesel Oils, Kerosene, etc. In fact while an unrestrained monopoly in Petrol and Diesel Oils is a great handicap on the development of Trade, Industry, and Transport, a similar monopoly in Kerosene imposes an equally heavy burden on people who are far less able to bear it, because Kerosene is mostly used by the poorest millions of this country.

VI. PARALLEL INSTANCES IN OTHER LANDS & CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS:

(1) We venture to claim in all humility that the W. I. C. is undoubtedly rendering national service by having thus stood up all these years at great sacrifices to all the unfair competition offered by an immensely rich and powerful Combine owning world-wide interests in the Oil trade, and thereby making a breach in one of the most jealously-guarded monopolies that are flourishing in this country under the protecting wings of a foreign imperialism. It is therefore natural that we look to the newly-formed Nationalist Administrations in this country to devise such measures as they can, with a view to ensure (a) stability to us and other Indian concerns like us by preventing unfair competition by means of uneconomic price cutting, (b) reasonably cheap prices of such essential commodities for our national life as Petrol, Kerosene, Diesel Oil, etc., and (c) the retention in our own country of as much as possible of the profits of this valuable trade of distributing mineral oils in our country. **The W. I. C. in fighting for its own existence is also fighting for a great principle: the right of Indians to trade in their own country in a free and normal atmosphere, unhampered by artificial restrictions imposed by foreign vested interests. The W. I. C. has thus come to represent a principle, and we humbly submit, its final victory over its opponents must also 'ipso facto' mean the vindication of that principle.**

(2) In a most remarkably parallel case, the Government of New Zealand passed in 1933 an Act to fix the maximum and minimum selling prices of Petrol in their own country, to protect an indigenous company against the uneconomic rate-cutting there by the same major oil companies which presently operate in this country through their distributing organization the Burmah-Shell. We cannot do better than refer our readers to this Act and the Parliamentary debate leading to the passing of the Act. **The debate, indeed, shows how remarkably parallel the situation in New Zealand was to the situation prevailing here now.** Indeed almost every one of the arguments urged by the members of the New Zealand Parliament in support of the measure can be urged with equal fairness to support a similar measure here to-day.

(3) Similar action has also been taken in recent years by the governments of such other countries as Japan, the U. S. A., etc., as can be seen from the Official Publications issued from time to time by these Governments in this matter.

(4) While, thus, Oil Monopolies are a world-wide evil and governmental regulation and control of this trade is nothing new in other lands, and even so near at hand as Goa in our own country, it is hardly surprising that the vested interests affected by such legislation in this country profess to believe that such a measure is uncalled-for and unfair, and even go to the length of misrepresenting the objects underlying the proposed legislation. We may be permitted to refer in this connection to the speech (as reported in the 'Statesman' of the 13th June 1939) delivered by Sir John Cargill, Bt., Chairman of the Burmah Oil Co. at the Annual General Meeting of that Company held at Glasgow on the 2nd June 1939. Sir John Cargill is pleased to refer in this speech to the "Price Fixing Movements" taken up by some of the provincial Governments in this country as being actuated by "the same objects as the previously rejected Indian Coastal Navigation Bills" and continues: "the instigators are notoriously Indian companies and individuals who are merely merchants in this business." The insinuation is not worth notice because it is patent that the **Bombay Government, quite independently of any outside party, decided to introduce this legislation when they levied a sales tax on petrol and their minds were apparently exercised in this connection by the question of widely fluctuating petrol prices in the country.** It would, however, be pertinent to ask Sir John Cargill by what conceivable principles of economics he would seek to justify the imposition of a ruthless monopolistic exploitation of the Indian consumers and the strangling-out of any new competitor by a temporary reduction of the rates to absurdly uneconomic levels. Equally novel is his claim that none but the manufacturers of a commodity shall take part in the distribution of that commodity, and the claim becomes the more unfair and intolerable if the producers concerned make themselves into a combine and use that combine as an instrument of exploitation by charging high and unfair prices for their products. It would also be pertinent to ask Sir John Cargill by what process of reasoning he makes the specious plea that the "price fixing movements" have been taken up with "the same objects as the previously rejected Indian Coastal Navigation Bills." The attempted legislation regarding coastal shipping was taken up in vindication of the principle adopted practically by all the advanced countries of the world that the coastal shipping of each country must remain in the hands of its own nationals; whereas the "price fixing movements" can have as their only object the prevention of either unfair profiteering or unfair competition, no matter **whether such profiteering or competition comes from nationals** or non-nationals. **The principles** thus, underlying the two movements are entirely different, and it is, we submit, a gross misrepresentation to mix up the one with the other.

(5) Apropos of this natural opposition of the vested interests against the "Price Fixing Movements", it will be well to note the utter hypocrisy underlying the main argument of these vested interests against such legislation, namely, that thereby consumers will have to pay higher rates for petrol. It is amusing to note such sympathy for consumers on the part of those very interests which mercilessly exploited them all these years, as shown so conclusively and irrefutably in preceding paragraphs. The cry however is likely to mislead the unwary public, and it is therefore necessary to point out that the prices to be fixed by the government under such an Act will be **'economic'** prices, rationally related to the world price of petrol and to the costs of production and distribution, so as to be fair at once to the supplier and the consumer. Such prices therefore may quite naturally be somewhat higher than the artificially low prices temporarily fixed by the Burmah-Shell with the avowed object of killing the W.I.C. **But such economic prices must also equally certainly be substantially lower than the original high prices charged by the Burmah-Shell group until the W. I. C. came on the scene in 1932.**

(6) In order to clinch this argument, we hereby ask these vested interests to come out in the open and declare publicly whether they still stand by their oft-repeated defence of the original port-price of Re. 1-5-6, and if not what price they now consider to be fair and reasonable, which they would fix even if there were no competition from a concern like ours, and no such legislation on the Statute Book. If these interests still stand by their original contention that the port-price of Re. 1-5-6 is reasonable, and that they would revert to that price the moment the competition offered by us is withdrawn, there is no doubt that the proposed legislation is going to result in a reduction, and not in an increase of the petrol prices in the presidency, because it is patent on the face of the analysis of the revenue position of the Shell-Group given in the foregoing paragraphs, that **any economic price that the Government may fix under such legislation, must be substantially less than the original port price of Re. 1-5-6 per gallon.** We trust the authorities and the public will take due note of this real relation between the prices and the proposed legislation, and that the hyprocritical and misleading nature of the cry that the prices are in danger of being increased as a result of such legislation will be transparently clear to all intelligent persons. The W.I.C. wants no profiteering, but a fair trade at fair prices: our enemies know this well, but it obviously serves their purpose to do what they can to prejudice the minds of the public against us.

(7) While making this plea for the fixation of petrol prices, we are also conscious of the easy platitude by which this plea may be criticised that such fixation would amount to an infringement of the fair rights of competition ordinarily enjoyed by all traders and manufacturers. We trust we have shown sufficiently clearly in the foregoing paragraphs that the kind of competition which the Burmah-Shell offers to a new-comer in the field in this country cannot be called fair or reasonable by any stretch of imagination. Selling at less than the Cost Price, and thereby incurring heavy losses, with the avowed objects of (a) driving out of the market a new-comer in the trade and (b) thereafter re-imposing artificially high monopolistic prices on a helpless public, is most certainly an uneconomic, unfair, and unhealthy method of trading. **Moreover, the Burmah-Shell, by quietly admitting in their group such foreign newcomers in this market as the Standard Oil Company and the Caltex (India) Ltd., and still persistently waging a war to kill out-right the W. I. C. and such other Indian companies as have dared to enter this field, are guilty of a kind of racial discrimination which no nationalist government can or should tolerate.** Such price fixation, thus, will not only serve the very laudable purpose of introducing the very healthy element of competition, which was entirely absent in this trade until the advent of the W. I. C., but will also simultaneously serve the still more laudable purpose of defeating this highly discriminatory attitude of the Burmah-Shell against Indians in their own country, and will thereby serve to retain in this country at least a small part of the enormous profits that have been hitherto drained out of the country through this lucrative trade of distributing mineral oils.

(8) We have also heard it said on behalf of these monopolists that the very great strategic importance of petrol provides one justification for the retention of their monopolistic position. This argument may perhaps appear plausible to some at first sight; but a little thinking reveals its dangerous possibilities. Because the big bosses who control these oil combines are all foreigners, living in foreign lands, and the great possibilities of these big bosses finding themselves at a critical time hostile to the political leanings and sympathies of the nationalist administrations in this country clearly indicates the great desirability of the nationalist authorities of the country providing themselves in good time with assured supplies of petrol through such marketing organisations and through such sources of supply as could be depended upon to stand by them in good times and bad. We venture to suggest in all humility that this aspect of the question is of the most vital importance from the point of view of the complete independence of this country, when it will be thrown entirely upon its own resources in all matters including Defence, and that the authorities of the country would do well to shape their policy with due regard to this point.

(9) It need hardly be added that, with the requisite support from the authorities of the country, Indian companies like the W. I. C. can successfully devise ways and means to serve the country as adequately and efficiently in this line as any other foreign company. The cry that has been often raised, that the Burmah-Shell Group consists of producers themselves, and that therefore they alone can supply the needs of the country, need deceive nobody. For one thing, the oil raised by these very producers could be marketed with greater benefit to this country through Indian Companies with Indian Capital and Indian Management; for another, other sources of supply are by no means wanting; so that if to-day the Shell-Group have successfully made up appearances to show that none but they can provide regular supplies to the country, it is because they have been allowed in the past to wield without hinderance the exceedingly unfair weapon of rate-wars against any new-comer in the line, and thus to prevent successfully such new-comer from gaining that foot-hold in the market which alone would enable him to make arrangements for regular supplies.

(10) We venture to believe that we have made out in this Note an irresistible case in support of the legislation contemplated to be introduced by the Bombay Government for the fixing of maximum and minimum selling prices of petrol. It only remains for us to add, what we consider to be perhaps a more important point than any previously advanced in this brief Note, that a large number of manufacturing industries can be based on petroleum, and if so far these valuable Industries have not attracted Indian capital, it is mainly because of the feeling of absolute insecurity engendered by the ruthlessness with which any Indian company that dares to enter the field is wiped out by aggressive rate-cutting. Thus, **the benefit of the legislation that the Bombay Government intend to introduce will be felt far beyond the limits of mere consumption of petrol and other petroleum products, and will eventually pave the way for the setting up of Refineries and the starting of many important petroleum industries under Indian aegis.**

READ WHAT HAPPENED IN GOA

A tale and a moral hang by the following communiques of the Portuguese Government of Goa, which we publish in chronological order without any comments:—

RESOLUTION NO. 2794 DATED 20TH NOVEMBER 1936.

On account of the variation in the supplying market and other circumstances which are to be taken into account as regards the prices prevailing in the foreign neighbouring markets and considering the convenience of modifying the price of petrol fixed by the Ordnance No. 2357 dated 28th May 1935.

In consideration that it is necessary to fix up a just equilibrium between the interest of the consumer and the profit of the importer of the said product on basis remunerative and not speculative.

Having heard the working committee of the Council of the Government, the Acting Governor-General of Portuguese India under the provision of the Legislation Diploma No. 811 of 9th August 1935 and in the exercise of the powers which are conferred upon him by the article 31 of the Colonial Act and by the number second of the article 32 of Organic Charter of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, directs:—

Article 1. The maximum price for the sale of Petrol is fixed at Re. 1-4-0 per gallon while under the terms of the said Legislative Diploma No. 811 the circumstances do not advise its change.

NOTIFICATION NO. 2899. DATED 24TH MARCH 1937.

It having been verified that it is not possible to maintain the price of petrol at Re. 1-4-0 per gallon, as fixed by Notification No. 2794 of 20th November 1936, owing to the supply companies having declared their inability to provide the market at this price and their having even, in consequence, suspended the renewal of their stocks and consequent sale to the public.

Having heard the permanent Section of the Council of Government:

The Officer in Charge of the Government General of the State of India, in Pursuance of the Legislative Diploma No. 811 of 9th August 1935, and in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by article 31 of the Colonial Act and by No. 2 of article 32 of the Organic Charter of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, hereby directs:

Article 1. According to the terms of the above cited Legislative Diploma No. 811, the maximum sale price of petrol is fixed at Re. 1-5-0 per gallon.

Article 2. This notification comes into effect immediately.

This should be complied with.

LEGISLATIVE DIPLOMA NO. 975, DATED 29TH NOVEMBER 1937.

"By Notification No. 2337 of 28th May 1935, published in pursuance of the Legislative Diploma No. 786 of the same date, the price of petrol was fixed at the sole rate Re. 1-7-0 per gallon until such time as the convenience or the necessity of altering it did not become apparent.

In September 1936 the Government General, being convinced that the price of Re. 1-7-0 was extravagant, considered that the time had come to modify this notification, and, accordingly, ordered the Departments concerned to enquire into the matter. From the investigations made the conclusion was reached that petrol could be sold at Re. 1-4-0 per gallon having regard to the desirability of maintaining a just equilibrium between the legitimate profit of the importers and the interests of the consumer, and the economy of the country. Accordingly, by Notification No. 2794 of 20th November 1935, published in pursuance of the Legislative Diploma No. 811 of 9th August 1935, that price was fixed as the maximum price.

The firms supplying the market, on learning of the fixation of this price, immediately manifested their disagreement with the measure taken and one of them applied for an interview to discuss the matter. Prolonged negotiations followed, at times directly between the representatives of the Government General and the representative of that firm, who on various occasions came to discuss the matter himself, and at times by correspondence, which was considerable. **The firm in question sought to secure the repeal of the measure on the ground that it was unable to sell petrol at Re. 1-4-0 without appreciable loss, while the Government General firmly maintained its point of view, being convinced that petrol could in fact be sold at that price with all regard to sound commercial principles. It may be stated here that subsequent developments eventually proved, as will be seen later, that the Government General was right.**

The firms referred to, after a great deal of urging, finally stated that the lowest price at which it could sell petrol was Re. 1-6-0. The Government General, however, maintained the firm attitude which it had adopted. Faced with the impossibility of securing the cancellation of the Notification, the firm declared that it would stop the sale of petrol in our territory as soon as the stocks which it possessed here were exhausted.

This decision placed the Government General in a difficult position since the firm was, at that time, the most important petrol supplying concern. The monsoon was at hand, and it was doubtful whether it would be possible to obtain, by other means, the quantity of petrol needed for consumption during this period when maritime navigation is at a standstill. The various attempts made to obtain immediate supplies in the market failed. The services for the transport of passengers and merchandise, and even the River Navigation service to be paralysed for want of a carburetant was unthinkable owing to the incalculable loss which the economy of the Colony would sustain. It became necessary, then, to yield at least temporarily, and thus the Notification No. 2899 of 24th March 1937 fixing the maximum price of petrol at Re. 1-6-0 came to be published.

Although forced to yield, the Government continued to hold the opinion that petrol could be sold at a lower price without preventing the importers from making an adequate profit. It availed itself, then, of the elements which the local people placed at its disposal, and at such an opportune moment too, that as soon as these elements received the first consignment and began its sale to the public at a price lower than the maximum fixed, the firm informed the Government that it was possible for it to reduce the price of petrol by 2 annas per gallon. The Government thus saw the policy which it had adopted crowned with the most complete success, and, as the result of the vindication of this policy, very appreciable advantages accrued to the economy of the Colony. The exact amount of money which, by this means, remained in the Country will be published in due course.

Obviously the Government could not forsake the elements which had contributed to attain the end in view. The Government is morally bound to respond to the good-will manifested by them by protecting them from the adverse effects which any unfair competition that might arise may have on them since it was on account of their co-operation that the good result was achieved.

Acting upon this entirely just criterion this Government considers that it is absolutely necessary to legislate so as, side by side with the fixation of a maximum price foreshadowed by Legislative Diploma No. 811 of 9th August 1935, to make it possible to fix a minimum price, whenever the force of circumstances may so dictate.

Having regard to these considerations:—

With the approval of the Council of Government, the Officer in Charge of the Government General of the State of India, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by articles 28 and 30 of the Colonial Act and by article 43 of the Organic Charter of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, orders as under:

Article 1. Government is authorised to fix the minimum price of petrol or of light mineral oils, used as combustibles in propulsion motors, when it considers it convenient.

Article 2. The fixation of the minimum price referred to in the preceding Article will be made by a Notification after hearing the Permanent Section of the Council of Government.

To be published and the contents to be complied with.

NOTIFICATION NO. 3062, DATED 30TH NOVEMBER 1937.

Having regard to the fact that it has become indispensable to fix the minimum sale price of petrol, side by side with the maximum price already fixed, with the object of protecting from any disloyal competitions which may arise the local elements which helped the Government to lower the price of that carburetant:

Considering that in this way will also be safeguarded the national capitals, which it is desirable to protect;

Having in view that this is the best method of securing to the consumer a reasonable price while conditions are stable;

Having verified that the current price is actually Re. 1-4-0 and that the principal firm supplying the market informed Government that it would be possible for it to sell at this price;

Having heard the Permanent Section of the Council of Government;

The Officer in Charge of the Government General of the State of India, in pursuance of the Legislative Diploma No. 975, of yesterday, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by article 31 of the Colonial Act and by No. 2 of article 32 of the Organic Charter of the Portuguese Colonial Empire, hereby directs:

The Only Article: The minimum sale price of petrol is fixed at Re. 1-4-0 per each gallon, until such time as circumstances may counsel its change.

This should be complied with.

Britain's Recruiting Chief Speaks

Sir Sikandar Appeals To India To Fall In Line With Britain: Fling At Congress Attitude

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

"In this war, Indians will not be called upon to fight imperialistic battles of Great Britain. It is her own safety she must assure, her own hearths she must protect, and her own homes and the honour of her dear ones she must preserve against the aggression of covetous invaders from both East and West," said Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab in the course of a statement to the "Associated Press". He said the war clouds are again lowering ominously. If unfortunately, a war is forced upon a peaceful world by the insane selfishness of the Axis powers, Great Britain, France, Turkey and their Allies will enter it with a clear conscience, and with the satisfaction that they had exhausted every conceivable means to save the human race from what may prove to be the greatest calamity that the world has ever witnessed.

HOMILY TO INDIANS

Where then will India stand? On the one side are the forces of irreligious tyranny and oppression, on the other of justice and freedom. There is no room for vacillation or doubt as a self-respecting and god-fearing people, we must unequivocally throw in our lot with the nations which stand for justice, righteousness and self-determination for all, strong and weak alike. In this war, Indians will not be called upon to fight imperialistic battles of Great Britain. It is her own safety she must assure; her own hearths she must preserve against the aggression of covetous invaders from both East and West. And she must seek, if possible, to carry the war to beyond her outposts and there vanquish her enemies, lest they set harrying and plundering foot on Indian soil.

SEES CHALLENGE TO INDIA

In this crisis which may well prove to be a turning point in the history of this country, I appeal to my countrymen that we unhesitatingly take up the challenge which the War Lords of Europe have thrown at the peace-loving nations of the world and assist the democracies in averting the threat to the liberty and freedom of mankind by throwing in our lot with them, even to the limit of our entire resources.

FLING AT CONGRESS

Those arm-chair politicians who assert that India should keep aloof are either hopelessly ignorant of the consequences of such a course, or else are callously indifferent to the interests, safety and honour of this country. As I have repeatedly declared those who believe that if England is involved in difficulties on account of a world war, it would be feasible for India to exploit them to her own advantage, have taken a very jaundiced and short-sighted view of the situation. They forget that if England were to suffer a reverse in a world war, India would at once be left completely unprotected, and would be at the mercy of any foreign aggressor either from the East or the West. With its thousands of miles of coastline and extensive land frontiers, it would be an easy prey to any well equipped and armed foe. Those who advise this suicidal course should ponder and consider whether they would prefer the present regime—with prospects of becoming complete master in their own house in the near future by a process of evolution—or subjection under a new foreign master; and what a master with its Gestapo and Concentration Camps! It must be remembered that freedom of a country is won by deeds and not by words. The political reforms hitherto secured are due to the sacrifices made by India during the last war, and I am convinced that on the attitude which India adopts during the present crisis will depend the future political destiny of our motherland. If war comes, India in her own interest must participate; but in so participating, she will serve also the interests of other oriental nations close bound to her by ties of friendship and culture. Independence and freedom are equally precious to Turkey, Egypt, Hedjaz and other Muslim countries.

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Rajen Babu Replies To Subhas Bose

'Ex Parte' Decision Argument Refuted

RANCHI, Aug. 25.

Referring to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's recent statement in which he characterised the decision of the Congress working Committee regarding the executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress as 'ex parte' Dr. Rajendra Prasad in the course of a lengthy statement contradicts the facts stated by Mr. Bose. "It would have been easy to deal with the statement of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose," says he "had he taken the trouble of controverting the facts or meeting the arguments He is, however, angry. A man in anger falls into illusions, forgets facts and loses sense reasoning. In controversy, he has only one weapon left and that is the weapon of strong adjectives. I confess, I cannot hold a candle to Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in that respect. I, therefore, content myself with a bare statement of facts and leave it to the public to judge whether the adjectives are not entirely misplaced.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad adds "He has mentioned two facts in his statement both of which are wrong. He says that the matter was disposed of 'ex parte,' but the facts are otherwise. As soon as the complaint was received an exact copy of it was sent to the B. P. C. C. with the request to send such explanation as they had to offer for consideration by the Working Committee.

The explanation was received after a reminder which dealt with all points in the complaint. The Working Committee wanted to satisfy itself by an examination of all relevant documents in their original and wired for them. The documents were taken to Wardha by the Assistant Secretary of the B. P. C. C. who started by saying that he had no authority to answer questions, but ended with arguing the whole case point by point before the Working Committee

Shri Kiran Shankar Roy expressed the desire to present his case and he was permitted to do so just as the Assistant Secretary was given a full hearing. I wonder if this can be called an 'ex parte' decision. The decision was the decision of the Working Committee and arrived at after considering all relevant matters after hearing the Assistant Secretary. I was only entrusted with the task of recording the reasons for decisions which I did. There is thus nothing to be surprised at, if the decision was known before the reasons were published.—A. P.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR LIQUOR PERMITS TO FUNCTION SHORTLY

A doubt has been raised in certain quarters if the privilege of recommending that a citizen may be allowed to purchase indigenous tonic wines like Asavas and Arishtas is enjoyed only by registered Hakims and Vaids. Enquiries in the Excise Department show that any Allopathic doctor who is a registered medical practitioner can certify that a citizen is in need of Asava or Arishta on grounds of health. The procedure to be followed in the matter of issuing a certificate is the same as the one followed for recommending a health permit, three identical forms being filled by the medical practitioner, one to be retained by the patient, the other by the chemist and the third to be sent to the Excise Commissioner.

The Medical Board will shortly commence scrutinising all the interim permits. The applicants for permanent permits, it is understood, will be examined by the Board in three hospitals K. E. M. Hospital, St. George's Hospital and J. J. Hospital.

The total number of foreigners' permits issued up-to-date is 3,292, Health permits 2,816 and Visitors' permits 170.

ANDHRA CONGRESS TAKES DISCIPLINARY ACTION

MADANAPALLE, Aug. 24.

The Working Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, which met here last night under the presidency of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, its President, adopted a resolution removing the following persons from the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee for a period of two years, on the ground that they participated in the meetings and demonstrations held on July 9 last as a protest against the two resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. in Bombay:—

Messrs. M. Annapurniah (Organising Secretary of the Andhra Provincial "Forward Bloc"), P. Sundarayya, Suryanarayana Raju, Muttevi Mudvacharia, A Sreeramulu, T. V. Narsimha Murthi, R. Tippa Reddi, K. V. Krishnamurthi, U. Surapa Raju, Raman Bhupathi, Lakshminarasimhapati, C. V. Krishna Row and Nekkulpadu Rama Raju.

These Congressmen have also been debarred from standing for any elective membership of the Congress during the abovementioned period.—United Press.

R. A. F. AND IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

SIMLA, August 25.

Unless the requirements of a war emergency intervene, it is likely that the Royal Air Force in India will be asked to co-operate with Imperial Airways in carrying the Christmas mail this year along the Imperial airways route in India.

It is expected that the co-operation of the Air Force will result in the more speedy delivery of the mail than might otherwise possible in view of the usual Christmas rush.—A.P.

MARSEILLES. The Italianliner "Virgilion" from Valparaiso went straight to Genoa instead of calling here.—Reuter.

REFLECTIONS ON RUSSO-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT

(Continued from Page 6.)

three million Jews and nearly five million Ukranians. The Germans are naturally pro-Nazi. The Ukranians are naturally pro-Russian or at any rate they do not love Polish rule. Thus Poland is between two stones. The proximity of Russian Ukraine is a constant source of worry and anxiety to her for Russia has never given up her hopes of one day getting her old Ukraine subjects back. That explains Poland's repugnance to obtaining Russian aid even against Germany. She feared and rightly so that the Russian if once they entered the country even with the object of helping Poland against Germany would not return to Russia at the end of the war. The remedy according to Poland would be worse than the disease. That was Poland's great difficulty. That is Germany's trump card. Will the minorities in Poland help it when it is at war? Or will they embarrass and considerably weaken her?

* * * *

Poland's aim throughout has been to keep Russia and Germany apart. The Poles have lived both under Russian and German rule and they do not relish either supremacy.

Poland has not succeeded and it seems that the unholy alliance between Russia and Germany, the sacrifice of the ideologies of both countries and both dictators is due only to one obvious desire —the desire to partition Poland. After Poland is beaten to the ground Russia would have the Ukrainian side for its own. Germany would sacrifice its principles for Danzig and the Corridors at present and possibly a larger slice of Poland; and then God knows. Its course towards the East would probably be deflected. According to Hitler's own book he had looked towards the rich plains of the Ukraine to supply Germany with the wheat and the raw materials it needs but he might have given the project up for a more glamorous, if more distant, territory. Hitler would now orientate his march direct towards the Black Sea and to Asia Minor. Roumania and Yugo-Slavia and the Balkan States like Greece would now be the definite object. And so the Mediterranean would be reduced.

Would these dreams be fulfilled? If Danzig is given up without a fight, there appears every likelihood. And all depends on Poland and her readiness to take the most terrific punishment and on the two democracies England France to take the greatest risks since 1914.

It is evident that without active help Poland cannot last longer than a month at the outside.

* * * *

It remains now to be seen what the Poles would do. The Poles are the finest fighting class in Europe but they are ill-armed and poorly armed and the technical leadership is doubtful. Poland is a poverty-stricken country and is in the most unhappy situation possible—jammed between Russia and Germany. If Hungary falls into line willing or unwillingly with the Axis Powers, then for all practical purposes the Poles would be without help because then almost the only open communication would be by way of Rumania and it must remain a doubtful question if Rumania would draw upon itself the holocaust by providing help to Poland against odds like the present odds.

But what is the alternative to the Poles? If Danzig falls and the Poles do not challenge German might they are finished. If they challenge German might and Russia creates a diversion by stirring up the Ukrainian element again they are finished. All depends now on the attitude Britain and France will take up and the extent to which they are prepared to go because it is no longer a question of prestige or its maintenance of the Free City of Danzig. It is a question of Polish Independence and the balance of power in South-Eastern Europe and the Independence of France and the fate of the French African Empire, because nobody can doubt that if the Axis Powers succeed in subjugating Central and South Eastern Europe then Germany will be the undoubted overlord of Europe and Italy will no longer be satisfied with the cry of Tunisia—the cry will be then "Africa" and that cry will be difficult if not impossible for France to resist. In that event apart from the question of giving up some colonies Britain will no longer be the Mistress of the Seas or of the Mediterranean which then will be an Italian Lake and a terrible sore on the far-flung Empire of Britain.

LABOUR'S PLACE IN NATIONAL PLANNING

Sub-Committee Meets With N. M. Joshi As Chairman

BOMBAY, August 25.

A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee took place at 10-30 a.m. to-day at the office of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Dr. S. C. Banerjee, Prof. S. R. Bose, Dr. B. R. Seth, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Mr. Padampat Singhania and Mr. S. D. Saklatvala were present. The Hon. General Secretary and the Joint Secretary were also present.

The Sub-Committee decided to co-opt the following members:—Mr. N. V. Phadke, Miss Godavari Gokhale, Miss Kapila Khandwala and a representative of employers from Bengal.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Sub-Committee discussed the Memorandum which the Chairman had prepared for purposes of focusing on the relevant points of the terms of reference. Several issues were discussed. The meeting will continue to-morrow, and take up the remaining points for discussion.

The "United Press" further understands that the Sub-Committee will also meet again for finally considering its recommendations in November, when points now left over may be decided or other points taken up.—United Press.

Other Sub-Committees

BOMBAY, August 25.

The Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee and the Insurance Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee will meet on August 30 at the office of the Committee.

The Horticulture Sub-Committee will meet on September 1; the Transport Services Sub-Committee and the Women's Sub-Committee on September 2; the Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee on September 4; the Housing Sub-Committee on September 5; the Health Sub-Committee on September 12; and the Industrial Finance Sub-Committee on September 13.

The Women's Sub-Committee will meet on September 3 also. Times at which the different Sub-Committees will meet will be announced later.—United Press.

DACOITS AND ARMED POLICE EXCHANGE FIRE

Free Fight Near Dhandhuka

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 25.

News has been reached here from Dhandhuka that serious firing of gun shots between armed police and dacoits occurred for a whole night near Devalia, a village of Dhandhuka on the day before yesterday.

It is reported that the dacoits numbering 15 were going to their place after looting ten houses in Salasar village on August 22 when they met with an armed police party at Devalia resulted in an exchange of gun-shots.

Dacoits and police are said to have exchanged five hundred shots from each sides with the result that a number from either side were injured. Dacoits have escaped from the spot towards Chuda State and still the Ahmedabad armed police are chasing them.

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Definition Of 'Protected Tenant'

Reduction Of Time Limit Qualification Urged In Assembly

POONA, Aug. 25.

Over a dozen amendments were moved to Clause Three of the Tenancy Bill pertaining to "protected tenants", further discussions on which were resumed today in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker, presided.

"Protected tenant" is defined in the Clause as one who has held such land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1938 and he has cultivated such land personally during the aforesaid period.

Sardar N. G. Vinchookar moved an amendment prescribing twenty years' time instead of six years as contained in the Bill for a "protected tenant" Other amendments moved sought to reduce the period varying from one year to three years.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalanker, the Speaker, permitted Mr. A. V. Chitre (Independent Labour Party) to move his amendment as he had received the Governor's sanction for moving the same.

THREE YEARS PERIOD SUGGESTED.

Mr. Chitre's amendment sought to define a "protected tenant" as one who had held the land continuously for a period of not less than three years immediately preceding the day on which this Act came into force and had cultivated the land personally. The amendment further sought to protect tenants who would hold lands on lease for three years continuously after the passing of the Act.

He said that the Bill only afforded protection for those tenants who cultivated lands for six years preceding 1938. He wanted that tenants in the future, should also be protected otherwise the number of "protected tenants" would diminish year after year and the legislation itself might become a dead letter at no distant date.

JAMNADAS' AMENDMENT

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that protected tenant should be one who held the land on January 1939. He referred to the many amendments moved, and said that they were arbitrary as the original clause itself that laid down a six-year period for the qualification of a "protected tenant." He asked on what ground the Government arrived at the figure of six years. Any tenant who cultivated the land without damaging it, improved the land and regularly paid the rent, should be a blessing to the landlord. He saw no reason why such a tenant should not be protected, if he had only two years' qualification. A more reasonable course, he suggested, should be to take things as they were, and allow all the tenants to continue as "protected tenants."

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Revenue Minister, in the course of a general reply to the numerous amendments moved, claimed that the original clause was an equitable provision. He agreed that there was no logic in laying down the six years' qualification, but logic was not always helpful in practical life. Nor was the Government guided by any scientific calculations for the fixation of six years. The question was such that it was bound to be emperical and arbitrary. It was difficult for him to assign any reason for the same. The clause as it had emerged from the Select Committee was much wider in its scope. Originally, land holders with hundred acres or more were exempted, but all land-holders were included. A restriction of six years had been put on tenants. Justifying the qualification, the Revenue Minister explained that there were bound to be some tenants who had changed during the past four or five years. What was to happen to them, he asked, and it would be difficult to come to any conclusion. Or there might be the instance of a tenant who had left the land of his own accord.

There was again the class of tenants who shifted from place to place every year.

PROTECTION OF TENANTS.

Hon. Mr. Desai went on to say that a subsequent provision in the Bill had prescribed that no agricultural lease should be granted for less than ten years, when this measure came into force. This meant what all tenants would be protected. Protection, however, differed in the case of the two classes of tenants.

There were about twelve lakhs of tenants in Ryotwari villages, and about seven lakhs in other villages. He had no doubt between sixty to seventy per cent. of those tenants would be covered by this legislation.

Movers of the various amendments in the course of their replies urged for the modification of the six-year period.

The Minister had not replied, when the House rose for the day.

Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyabji (Muslim League) was sworn in to-day. —A. P.

SOYA BEANS NOT SO NUTRITIOUS

Premier's Statement In Assembly

POONA, Aug. 25.

"Government understands that the superiority claimed for the soya bean is exaggerated and that it has no decided advantage over groundnuts as food" said Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, in Assembly to-day in reply to a question by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on the use of soya bean to school-going children.

The Premier answered in the negative as to whether Government had considered the nutritious value of the soya bean and the desirability of introducing a porridge of milk and soya beans as food for school-going children. To a further question the Premier stated that the Bombay Agricultural Department had tried the cultivation of soya beans in this province. Many cultivators had grown them successfully but there was no demand for them as the people did not like the taste and the beans were also very hard and were difficult to grind or cook.

Apart from this the soya bean was not yet considered in any way superior to the other pulses grown in India by no less an authority than Dr. W. R. Aykroyeo, Director of Nutrition Research, Indian Research Fund Association.

The amalgamation of Excise Department with Police Department was raised by the same member in a subsequent question.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder replying on behalf of the Home Minister, stated that Government had directed that excise preventive work should be handed over to the from 1st August 1939, in Ahmedabad from 1st April 1940 and in the rest of the province gradually police in Bombay and Salsette as and when the Excise Staff were absorbed in the police or other Government Departments.

SUGAR EXCISE FUND.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister furnished the following information to the House in reply to a question by Mr. Laichand Hirachand on the Excise Revenue on sugar received by the Government of Bombay from the Government of India and how the amount was spent.

A scheme for the organisation of Co-operative Societies for the supply of sugarcane to sugar factories was introduced towards the end of 1935-36 at the cost of the Sugar Excise Fund. The scheme provided for:

(1) The employment of staff to organise societies of cane-growers and to advise them to grow and market the improved varieties of sugarcane and

(2) the payment of subsidies to cane-growers to purchase improved seed and to Societies towards the cost of their management.

PURPOSE OF SUBSIDY

The purpose for which the subsidy was given by the Government of India was to grow improved varieties of cane for supply to factories. As the sugarcane factories in this province grow their own cane and meet their requirements therefrom and the cane grown by the Societies was mainly used for gur production, the Government of India discontinued the subsidy from 1938-39.

The amounts received from the Government of India and expended on the scheme from 1935 to 1938 was Rs. 32,984. The Government of India had also sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 49,830 from the Sugar Excise Fund spread over a period of 3 years from 1937-38 to meet a portion of the cost of the sugarcane research scheme at Padegaon."—A. P.

Our Readers' Views

Evening Train From Poona To Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to point out the immediate necessity of running an evening passenger train between Poona and Bombay. Travellers who are unable to catch the noon Poona Express have no other alternative but to wait for the 24-Up Poona Passenger which leaves Poona at 23-0 hours. In view of the increasing commercial and political relations between two cities, it is advisable to run an additional train so as to reach Bombay at 9 or 9-30 p.m. Passengers coming from distant places in Motor Buses reach Poona after 4 p.m. and in the absence of evening train they have to keep awake the whole of the night. The Company will not be confronted with the problem of securing sufficient number of travellers as Poona is a growing centre of political, commercial and educational activities. Such a train will be equally useful to up-country passengers who have to wait at Kalyan for about three hours in the evening. By complying with this reasonable suggestion the Company will be able to redress the grievance of the passengers without incurring any extra expenditure. I request the authorities to give at least an experimental trial for a year or so. —Yours, etc.

B. L. PHADNIS, B.A.

Bombay.

Prohibition And Domiciled Communities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If prohibition did nothing else but put an effective check on the headlong, suicidal habits of impoverished communities, doubly afflicted with the intellects of the hogs of Gadara, it would indeed prove an unmixed blessing. The greatest "soldier" on the side of the American settlers in their wars against the Red Indian was "General Fire-Water," in plain English, Grog, a vice the Red Indian had not acquired till he came in contact with the settler. The idea of anyone wishing to 'enjoy the privilege of' aping the vices of our forefathers and of the "covenanted," "imported," specimen, is hard to understand, and nauseating to any discerning man, woman, or child, because of the misery so often following in its wake, especially where the poorer middle and working classes are concerned. Even a slight knowledge of some of the real causes of the Domiciled Community's present unenviable lot in this country, will help one to grasp the tremendous possibilities for good in Prohibition. It is better to co-operate than to "whine for the moon."—Yours, etc.,

H. MAC T. ROBERTSON.

Unchivalrous And Stupid

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am second to none in the fight, in a constitutional manner, against prohibition. But when that fight degenerates into resorting to undesirable and undignified tactics, I will be second to none in denouncing manfully such methods as were adopted by my confreres. I therefore deplore that about 3 or 4 of my comrades should have created a meaningless row against Dr. (Mrs.) Hirabai M. D. Gilder on her having taken the chair at a social function at Tardeo Gamadia Colony. If these people did not like her presence there, the best course was to have quietly left the meeting. But they ought not have created such unhealthy scenes as to compel the organisers to summon the help of the police.

But why on earth should one be penalised with ostracism for the fault of one's nearest relatives.

We know for certain that Dr. (Mrs.) Gilder has not the least sympathy for, nor propensity to, any of the political camps. But she has been a keen but silent social worker for the last 30 (thirty) years.

I hope therefore that my aforesaid confreres will surely express their regret to her for what they did in the heat of excitement. Chivalry, dignity and magnanimity are our sheet anchors.—Your, etc.,

BURJOR J. SHROFF.

BOMBAY.

Postmen And Lifts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appeal made by the Postmaster General, Bombay, suggesting that the postmen should be allowed the use of lifts "on grounds of humanity as well as expediency" deserves to be well received by the general public. But of late, it is found that the area covered by a single postman has been extended and this has a lot to do with the grievances of postmen. The number of buildings is fast multiplying but the postal authorities take little care to increase the number of postmen on grounds of humanity and expediency. The Postmaster General should also think of increasing the number of postmen to meet the present exigencies.—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Gujarat Famine

P. R. VAKIL hopes that Government will do everything in their power to give relief to the famine-stricken people of Gujarat.

Parsi A. R. P. Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At a meeting of Parsi leaders held on 24th April under the chairmanship of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., the Parsi A.R.P. Committee was constituted to organise precautions for the Parsi community against air raids in event of war. Within the brief space of less than four months this Committee has put through training over 600 Parsi ladies and gentlemen. The work of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

A.R.P. TRAINING: Four classes for A.R.P. training were opened at Colaba, Dhobi Talao, Tardeo and Dadar and 402 Parsi ladies and gentlemen were admitted. The average attendance was round about 350. The first series of four classes has been completed, except for practical training in the use of Respirators, which will be undertaken as soon as consignment of Respirators is received. The Short Course includes, classification and nature of war gases, symptoms produced by them and their first aid treatment; explosive bombs and organisation of protection from blast and splinters; construction of refuge room; extinction of incendiary bomb and what to do to avoid becoming casualties. The Short Course has been expanded into five lectures to deal with ancillary problems such as Air Raid Warnings, organisational details of A.R.P. Evacuation, Air Raids and Mass Psychology and problems pertaining to mass protection. All subjects are illustrated with epidiascope.

MORE TRAINING CENTRES: Second series of Training Centres has been started. The Class at Dadar has 130 members on Roll. The Class to be started at Fort will have about 100.

INSTRUCTOR'S CLASS: A class for training A.R.P. Instructors has been started at Dhobi Talao, where eleven weeks' training is being given to 127 Parsi ladies and gentlemen, almost all with University Qualifications or College education. At the end of the training, it is proposed to send them for examination by St. John Ambulance Authorities and certificates as Instructors will be issued to such as obtain more than 75 per cent. marks. It is hoped that out of the 127 members attending the class, a sufficient number will qualify as Instructors, so that a good number will be available to the Community for instruction purposes within about three months. The Secretary had also sent up seven Parsi ladies and gentlemen for training as Instructors at St. John Ambulance Classes and four of these have already qualified as Instructors.

EQUIPMENT ORDERED: To cope with the practical training a fresh order for 60 General Civilian Respirators and 200 C.A.P. Capsules for practical training with Tear Gas in Gaschambers was placed by the Secretary, at a cost of about Rs. 392/- exclusive of duty and incidental charges. Also an Epidiascope has been purchased as also 120 Chairs, as hiring chairs for classes was found exceedingly costly. Models for illustration of subjects have been made. Transport of material to A.R.P. Training Centre has been arranged with the Parsi Ambulance Division.

EVACUATION PRELIMINARIES: As desired by the Committee, about 70 Anjumans have been addressed circular letters in English and Gujarati on the subject of evacuation and about 40 replies received.

The Committee has spent nearly Rs. 2,000/- in purchase of A.R.P. equipment and nearly Rs. 600/- in organising classes. Not until 5,000 to 6,000 Parsis take A.R.P. training that the Parsi community can be said to have been trained in air raid precautions.

May I, therefore, appeal to the members of the Parsi community to assist the Committee with funds to extend and intensify the work Hon. Secretary Parsi A.R.P. Comit has been doing.—Yours etc.,

NAUSHIR BHARUCHA.

Fire In Dahigaon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A terrible fire occurred in the village Dahigaon (Tehsil Hinganghat) recently which reduced nearly thirty houses to ashes. More than a hundred and fifty persons were rendered homeless. On this occasion the Malguzar, the Tehsildar, the Deputy Commissioner and several other persons promptly took steps to provide relief. We are all grateful to them for their commendable sense of duty.—Yours, etc.,

M. ASLAM.

Nagpur W. I. A. A.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The week accomplished by the Western India Automobile Association in Bombay from the time of the inception of this Association has met with keen appreciation throughout the Presidency. This is clearly evidenced by the Members on its rolls increasing daily and the utility of the service rendered to the general public cannot be too highly commended. It was with much pleasure therefore that the residents of Nagpur welcomed the opening out of a Branch of the Association and people gladly enrolled themselves as Members in the hope that full assistance would be rendered in all difficulties which motorists frequently come across. A dissentient voice is raised now and then that the Members do not receive prompt and effective service from the Nagpur Branch at least according to their expectation. This naturally affects the enrolment of more Members to a great extent apart from dissatisfaction felt at the slackness of the work particularly in the time of emergency. In fact it is said that owing to the above reason Members are likely to discontinue paying premium for the next term to the detriment of the Association in Bombay. It seems advisable that the parent Association in Bombay should take immediate measures to improve the working of the Branch at Nagpur and put it on a more satisfactory basis in the interests of all concerned. After all it is not the gun but the man behind the gun that counts.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER.

Nagpur, July 26.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

(From Our Correspondent.)

NERAL, Aug. 23.

A meeting of the Katkaris, which was attended by more than 2,500 men and women, was held in Murbad, Thana District, on August 20.

Over 4,000 Katkaris reside in Murbad Taluka. Most of them are landless labourers and they have been to-day reduced to a state of utter destitution and starvation.

The tales of woe narrated by some of them in the meeting were pitiable. Those who complained that they had been without a morsel of food during the day were not few. I have no reason to doubt that their tales were true. Starvation was writ large on their looks.

Employment in fields is the only means of maintenance during the rainy season. After the rains they are employed by contractors in the forests for preparing charcoal. Their daily earnings as field labourers, advances received from forest contractors, the rates in the paddy fields and the roots in the forests are their main and only means of maintenance in normal times.

This year has been abnormal failure of rains have deprived the Katkaris of their employment in the fields. The forest contractors who in the past used to advance petty sums to the Katkaris, have refused to do so.

Government's decision to impose a condition on the contractors compelling them to pay a fair wage to their employees has instigated them to go on strike. Out of the six coupes in the taluka, government have been able to sanction only one for a price 50 p.c. less than what it used to fetch to Government in the past. The prospects of employment after rains have vanished. The roots in forest are yet to grow. The rainy season has frightened away the rats from the fields.

The Katkaris are making a desperate efforts to live on leaves of wild trees and the husk of rice on which cattle live. But due to the pressure of demand for husk, its price has gone very high. The Katkaris can no longer afford to have this stuff.

Immediate measures must be devised for saving the Katkaris from death due to starvation Government alone can run to their rescue.

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ROVERS CUP (THIRD ROUND)

Delhi Young Men's Unfortunate Exit

S. Mitter's Brilliance And K. Bannerji's Determination Bring Howrah Dist. Narrow Victory

HOWRAH DIST. F. A. - - - - - - 2
(S. Mitter and Jones)
DELHI YOUNG MEN - - - - - - 1
(Roshan)

The Delhi Young Men made an unfortunate and on the run of play undeserved exit from the All-India Rovers Tournament when after attacking for nearly forty out of the sixty minutes of play they went down to the Howrah Dist. F. A. by the odd goal in three in their third round encounter played on the Cooperage ground last evening.

S. Mitter Shines

Ground and weather conditions prevented the contestants from giving of their best as far as the finer points of the game went. However, in spite of the treacherous turf, a number of spirited quintette movements were put in by both sides—particularly the Young Men. S. Mitter, Howrah's brilliant left inner was easily the best forward on the field, his neat dribbling and fine sprints down the gallery being a treat to watch.

But it were the respective defences of the contestants which carried off the laurels of the evening, particularly the Calcutta team's Vanguard. K. Banerji Howrah's impenetrable right-anchor was in great form and gave those present, players and spectators alike, an object lesson in correct approach-work and sound tackling. Mirza, the loser's left anchor, though suffering by contrast with Banerji, nevertheless gave a determined and courageous display—breaking up most of the Calcutta quintette's onslaughts before they had time to spell danger. The two custodians, B. Sarkar and Saroop both shone to advantage, particularly the latter, who brought off a couple of really smart saves from Mitter and Jones.

Howrah's Early Lead

Howrah took the lead early in the first half. Mitter beating Saroop from close range in the 6th-minute of play with a deceptive tap. (1—0). However, five minutes later Roshan levelled matters for Delhi, putting in from a few yards during a melee in the goal mouth. (1—1). At recess the teams were on equal terms with a goal each to their credit. On resumption Jones obtained the winning goal for Howrah in the 11th-minute during a scrimmage in the P. A. The winners now meet K. O. R. R. in the quarter-finals of the Tournament.

Result:—
HOWRAH DIST. F. A. 2
DELHI YOUNG MEN 1

The teams were:—
HOWRAH DIST. F. A.
B. Sarkar, K. Banerji and P. Mitter, Ranganathan, Jumman and P. Banerji, Krishna, Jones, Narsima, S. Mitter and Tat.

DELHI FOUNGMEN
Saroop, Mehra and Mirza, Lall, Pirancha and Feroze, Shuaile, Roshan, Bahadur, Nawall and Quthuddin and Khan.

REFEREE: Mr. Eagle.

To-day's Match (Rovers Cup)

THIRD ROUND

5-45 p.m. Young Mohammedans F. C. (Quetta)
v.
Bangalore Blues.

Europe's No. 2

G. Von Cramn

Lawn Tennis

Europe's Leading Amateurs

F. Puncec Heads List Issued By M. J. Kauffmann: Tloczynski And Kukuljevic Given High Place

PARIS.

M. J. Kauffmann, a member of the French Lawn Tennis Federation and Secretary of the Davis Cup Commisssion has issued the following list of the ten best amateur European tennis players:

1. **F. Puncec (Yugoslavia).**
2. **G. Von. Cramm (Germany).**
3. **I. Tloczynski (Poland).**
4. **H. Henkel (Germany).**
5. **F. Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia).**
6. **H. W. Austin (Great Britain).**
7. **J. Ashboth (Hungary).**
8. **C. Boussus (France).**
9. **D. Mitic (Yugoslavia) and**
10. **G. de Stefani (Italy).**

Europe's No. 4

H. Henkel

Cricket

8 BALL OVER

M. C. C. Issue Report

The M.C.C. have issued the following notice regarding the eight-ball over:—

"The result of the first year's trial of the eight-ball over in first-class and minor county cricket will be considered during the coming winter. It is known that in League and club cricket the eight-ball over has been given a trial, and reports on these trials received by the secretary of the M.C.C., Lord's Cricket Ground, London, N.W. 8, before October 1, 1939, will be of much value. In the case of clubs affiliated to leagues, associations, or conferences clubs should not report individually, but expressions of opinion from each controlling body with a statement of the number of clubs represented by the reply will be appreciated."

GUNBOAT JACK IN AUSTRALIA

Knocks Out Bobby Dunn In Fifth Round

Gunboat Jack (10-2) former Welter, Middle and Light-Heavy-Weight Champion of India, who is now touring Australia, knocked out Bobby Dunn (9—13-1|2) in the fifth round, at Melbourne recently.

Dunn, with rights to the body forced the coloured American back early in the first round, but later Gunboat Jack attacked and he always had the better of the in-fighting.

Hitting with amazing power in the clinches, Gunboat Jack floored Dunn for a count of nine in the fourth round and a straight left to the jaw and a short right to the body sent Dunn to the boards again. He was rising as the gong sounded. The crowd clapped the coloured man when he sportingly assisted Dunn to his corner.

Dunn came back gamely but a few well-placed punches staggered him and he took the full count, following a right cross to the head.

After the fight Gil Allen challenged Gunboat Jack, who accepted.

Inter-Club Tennis At Baroda

BARODA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Angelo Moses arranged a series of Inter-Club Tennis Matches at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. The matches were played in the presence of a large gathering and resulted as follows:

Rev. Conley and P. Thomas (Y. M. C. A. vs. Khan Saheb Dalal and P. S. Khambata 6—4! 5—7 (unfinished).

Mrs. Pledger and Angelo Moses (Y. M. C. A.) beat Mrs. Morenas and S. Paradesi (Parsi Gymkhana) 6—1; 6—1.

M. W. McWan and Angelo Moses (Y. M. C. A.) beat M. K. Uplap and P. Ramlal (Baroda College) 6—0; 6—2.

Europe's No. 1

F. Puncec:

Local Soccer

DAS CHALLENGE CUP

Commencing On September 2

The Das Challenge Cup Tournament, conducted by the Indian Football League, will commence on Tuesday, September 5. Matches will be played at St. Xavier's ground, Parel, and Shivaji Park, Mahim. The Tournament is open to all junior civilian teams, both Indian and European. They must be affiliated with the Western India Football Association, Limited. The entry fee is Rs. 7 per team. Rules of the competition and entry forms may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League. Shri Krishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel. Entries will close on Saturday, September 2, and the draw will take place the same evening.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD
WEEK-END FIXTURES
(St. Xavier's Ground, Parel).
Sunday August 27
4-30 p.m.
G. I. P.
v.
BLUE RANGERS "A"
5-30 p.m.
H. V. M.
v.
YOUNG BOYS PAREL.

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Charity Match In Aid Of Famine-Stricken Gujarat

(By LOOKER-ON)

The Western India Football Association Limited have done well to arrange a Charity Match in aid of the famine-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiwar. It was in the year 1927 when Gujarat met with a devastating flood the W. I. F. A. came forward to help the suffering humanity. Through the instrumentality of Mr. J. C. Maitra, then a member of its Council, they persuaded the famous Mohun Bagan Club of Calcutta to make the journey to Bombay specially for this purpose. And a match was arranged between them and the Cheshire Regiment who were then the local favourites. The venture was successful beyond all expectations. A record amount was collected—very near Rs. 10,000—and handed over to the Relief Committee. This splendid achievement stands to the unchallenged credit of the W. I. F. A. even to this day.

INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT

Let us hope the match which the W. I. F. A. is now arranging for Gujarat Relief will meet with greater success than before. Although the cause of charity needs to be supported for its own sake, still, the human nature being what it is, the engagement should be sufficiently attractive to make it pay to the utmost. Various suggestions have already been made. I notice that the W. I. F. A. have made up their minds to field the South Lancashire Regiment, the League Champions against a combined India XI. The latter will be selected from among those teams who are now playing in the Rovers Cup. Perhaps an engagement between a combined Calcutta XI and a combined Bangalore XI would have been more attractive. Still, if the Indian team is properly selected, I do not see any reason why the bill of fare thus laid should not draw the biggest crowd.

A. I. F. F.'S WARNING

The letter of the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Football Federation to the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Football Association of Calcutta regarding the formation of the new body called the Bengal Football Association, is very timely. It reads as follows:—"Reference the reported formation of the so-called Bengal Football Association, as distinct from the Indian Football Association, Bengal. I would like to suggest, for your consideration, that the clubs affiliated to your association should be circularised that the formation of the so-called Bengal Football Association is entirely against the spirit and the rules of the All-India Football Federation and that they are, therefore, warned not to affiliate with the newly-formed association. Any clubs joining this association will "inter alia" forfeit the privilege of their affiliation with the All-India Football Federation, and will not be able to take part in competitions and tournaments organised by the A.I.F.F. members of the clubs affiliated to them".

ACT OF INDISCIPLINE

Since the Mahomedan Sporting, East Bengal and Kalighat were suspended by the I.F.A., it has been noticed that they are playing with different clubs in Bengal. Even some of the up-country teams who participated in the Shield Tournament recently, played friendly matches with them. Now there is a move to start a tournament for the 'rebel' clubs. It is likely that some clubs, ignorant or unconscious of the rules of the A.I.F.F., may participate in it. It must be brought home to them that it will be a clear breach of the rules of the Controlling Body, and those, who violate them, will be liable to severe disciplinary action. Let those who disobey, do so at their own peril, with their eyes and ears open.

"WISER BY EXPERIENCE"

It is an apt saying that we grow wiser by experience. Last year's experience in Bombay has taught the All-India Lawn Tennis Association a sound lesson. The All-India Championships and the Inter-Provincial Tournaments proved hopeless financial failures, despite the fact that the cream of Indian Tennis had gathered there. Analysing the causes of failure Mr. J. C. Maitra had stated that the main reasons were the high gate-charges, the unfitness of the season and the over-crowded programmes of the season. He had suggested that the rates should have been much lower, the time should have been end of February and the suspension of the Western India of the Bombay Presidency Championships.

WISE DECISION BY A.I.L.T.A.

Just as early January was most unsuitable for Bombay, February is unsuitable for Calcutta. December is the latter's most popular season. The A.I.L.T.A. has, therefore, shifted the dates forward to suit Calcutta. And the South Club will suspend the East India Championships for the season. As a matter of fact, they will award their titles to those who will win the All-India Championships. Not a bad idea. Owing to the lack of adequate support for the Inter-Provincial Tournament, it will be held in abeyance this year. It is a pity, but I am afraid it cannot be helped. Unless the provinces themselves support it, it cannot be continued I hope some means will be found out to continue this interesting competition.

MORE FOREIGN VISITORS

It must be a matter of satisfaction to all that most of the prominent players of India have already expressed their willingness to participate in the All-India Championships. That goes as an initial guarantee of the ultimate success of the Tournament. It is further stated that Puncec and Mitic of Jugo-Slavia, Kho-Sin-Kie of China and Boussus of France or Ellmer of Switzerland will make a trip to this country during the next cold weather. Although I am not much in favour of importing foreign teams every now and then, chiefly for reasons of exorbitant expenses, I think their visit will be welcome in some parts of the country—in Calcutta at any rate. If Henkel of Germany is persuaded to come, the team will be really attractive. But the cost of entertaining them, though all amateurs, will be nearly prohibitive. It is for the Calcutta South Club to decide how far they can go in this matter.

Local Badminton

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS

To-day's Programme Of Matches

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
COURTS
COURT No. 1.

6-00 p.m.—B. I. Jacob or M. Foster v. D. G. Mugve or P. G. Goregaonkar.

6-20 p.m.—Miss F. Vachha and Miss P. de Lima v. Miss M. R. Vimadalal and Mrs. K. H. Kania.

6-40 p.m.—V. M. Madgaokar or J. Agnel v. V. A. Paranjpe or P. N. Cambatta.

COURT NO. 2.

6-00 p.m.—F. Suares or V. N. Iyer v. S. Bannerji.

6-20 p.m.—Mrs. Nariman and Miss Dadiburjor v. Mrs. A. J. Wadia and Mrs. J. S. Nouger.

6-40 p.m.—H. M. Frenchman or L. Pereira v. A. Dyer or J. N. Bulsara.

COURT NO. 3.

6-00 p.m.—S. B. Irani v. M. D'Souza.

6-20 p.m.—Miss Hemadi and Mrs. Murdeshwar v. Miss A. R. Vimadalal and Miss Bhate.

6-40 p.m.—K. S. Shete and V. N. Iyer v. M. G. Mugve and B. D. Shroff.

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT AT 7-00 P.M.

L. R. Telang and V. C. Raikar v. G. L. Mytton and M. D'Souza.

Miss Tilly and Miss Kohloff v. Miss J. C. Mehta and Miss L. C. Mehta.

R. N. Kanga and J. R. Vimadalal or C. Gomes and R. Pereira v. D. A. Ferreira and H. M. Frenchman or S. M. Khatkar and E. Suares.

WAR SCARE

WEST INDIES TEAM'S SUDDEN DEPARTURE

Manager Ends Tour Due To International Situation

LONDON, Aug. 25.

In view of the International situation the manager of the West Indies cricketers has announced that he is ending the tour immediately and the team is leaving Greenock for Montreal to-night. —Reuter.

Davis Cup Inter-Zone Final Results

BROOKLINE, (Massachusetts), Aug. 26.

In inter-zone final of Davis Cup, Quist (Australia) beat Mitic (Yugoslavia) 6/0, 6/0, 6/3 and Puncec (Yugoslavia) beat Bromwich (Australia) 6/2, 8/6, 0/6, 6/2.—Reuter.

RACING AT YORK

Tantmieux Beats Favourite In Gimcrack Stakes

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Gimcrack Stakes, run at York, over a distance of 6 furlongs, resulted as follows:—

TANTMIEUX, Gordon Richards	1
STAR DUST, Smirke	2
HIPPIUS, E. Smith	3

Fourteen ran.

Won by 1 length 4 lengths separated the second and the third.

The Winner was trained by Fred Darling.

Betting: 6 to 1 Tantmieux, 8 to 11 Star Dust, 5 to 1 Hippius.—Reuter.

Europe's No. 6

'Bunny' Austin

Selections For To-day's Races

Orange Blossom II Should Win Big Handicap

(By "SENEX.")

Fields are again of a size to make winner-spotting difficult business. For the Dunstall Handicap several horses are in with a chance. I give my vote to ORANGE BLOSSOM II—a nice type who has come along nicely to hand in recent weeks.

2-15 p.m. THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div. I)—7 furlongs.
GOLDEN STAR 1
ARAB BOY 2
GALLANT BOY 3

2-45 p.m. THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div. II)—7 furlongs:
SHAPOOR 1
STAR OF KASHMIR 2
LUCKY LAD 3

3-15 p.m. THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div. III)—7 furlongs:
BARKI BEG 1
BANASH AMER 2
SA'AD FARUQ 3

3-45 p.m. THE HOME BRED HANDICAP—1 mile:
AMULET 1
BRIGHT LAD 2
ROCKBALL 3

4-15 p.m. THE EGERTON HANDICAP—1-1|4 miles:
COEUR BRULE 1
PASSIFLORA II 2
MAIDOR 3

4-45 p.m. THE RUFFORD PLATE —1-1|4 miles:
ROYAL PRINCE 1
MISS GRENVILLE 2
MARK YOU 3

5-15 p.m. THE IRAQ PLATE (Div. II)—1 mile:
NO TRUMPS 1
MANEK PRASAD 2
FAHAD PASHA 3

5-45 p.m. THE DUNSTALL HANDICAP—1 mile, 1 furlong:
ORANGE BLOSSOM 1
PRESSMAN 2
LEVANT 3

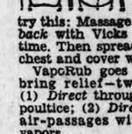
6-15 p.m. THE IRAQ PLATE (Div. I)—1 mile:
GOLDEN TICKET 1
PRINCE HILAL 2
ROYAL RIVAL 3

Double:—BARKI BEG and ROYAL PRINCE.

Treble:—COEUR BRULE, NO TRUMPS and ORANGE BLOSSOM.

VITAFIX
—Gambers' famous herbal specific for complaints of youngmen is sold on Money-back Guarantee. Available at all chemists or direct from Brijmohan & Co., Bombay 1. Full Course 2/12/-, Trial 1/-/-. Write at once for valuable FREE literature.

How To Relieve Misery of Your CHEST COLD



If you are suffering from a miserable chest cold, try this: Massage throat, chest, *and back* with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with warmed cloth.

VapoRub goes right to work to bring relief—two ways at once. (1) *Direct* through the skin like a poultice; (2) *Direct* to the irritated air-passages with its medicated vapors.

This poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—clears air-passages—checks tendency to cough—relieves local congestion.

Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over. VICKS VAPORUB

FAITHFULLY YOURS —

Coty Air Spun Powder is gossamer light—gives a perfect result in a subtle manner. Made in many lovely flattering shades, Coty Air Spun stays on longer than any other powder, prevents enlarged pores and blackheads. Ask to see the wide range of lovely Air Spun shades at your favourite shop.

Coty Lipsticks give an alluring glamour that is irresistible. They give fascination, they make your lips completely desirable, and their fashionable shades answer every taste.

Coty Complexion Rouge adds that gracious touch of colour which brightens the eyes and gives life to the face. Also made in many natural becoming shades.

Coty

Increase your glamorous allure. Smart society everywhere acknowledges the exotic charm of Coty make-up.

Price Lists and Make-up Chart on application:

Sole Agents for Coty (England) Ltd. M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi.

C.30

N. Y. K. LINE

TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS 1939.

From Hongkong to San Francisco and Los Angeles via Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu.

Vessels.	Leaving Hongkong	Leaving Yokohama
Kamakura Maru	13 Sept.	21 Sept.
Asama Maru	5 Oct.	12 Oct.
Tatuta Maru		2 Nov.
Kamakura Maru	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Asama Maru	6 Dec.	14 Dec.
Tatuta Maru	20 Dec.	28 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	.....	25 Jan.
Asama Maru	14 Feb.	22 Feb.
Tatuta Maru	28 February	7 March

Economical through fares to America/Canada via Far East, attractive ROUND-THE-WORLD fares, and through fares to Europe via Suez or America, etc., are quoted on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA
United India Bldg., Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041. Telegrams "YUSEN"

TRADE AND FINANCE

Big Drop In Gilt-Edged Market

EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION WORSENS

Share Rise In Bullion Market

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, Aug. 25. (4 p.m.)

MONEY.

The demand for short-term funds continued to be poor during the week under review, call funds being quoted at no better than 1/2 per cent. per annum. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged at 3/4 per cent. to 1 per cent. for three months and 1 to 1-1/4 per cent. for six months.

A weekly return of the Reserve Bank of India made upto 18th August 1939 records a decline of Rs. 109.42 lakhs in active note circulation, while the ratio of gold plus sterling assets to total liabilities is down by .136 to 48.105 per cent. Government Deposits with the Bank show a considerable rise of Rs. 329.54 lakhs, whilst Bankers' and Other Deposits are down by Rs. 169.84 lakhs and Rs. 5.66 lakhs respectively. The item of 'Balances held abroad' shows an increase of Rs. 21.52 lakns, while Government have repaid Rs. 53 lakhs against their "Ways and Means' borrowings. The Bank's holding of Rupee Coin shows an increase of Rs. 105.18 lakhs.

A statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India compiled upto the same date shows a small decline of Rs. 9.31 lakhs in Fixed Deposits, while Advances by the Bank are also down by Rs. 32.05 lakhs. The cash balance of the Bank records a decline of Rs. 154.83 lakhs, whereas the Investment Portfolio is up by Rs. 180.42 lakhs.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills aggregated Rs. 3.44 crores, whereof Rs. 2 crores were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-0-6 per cent. per annum as against Rs. 0-15-8 per cent. in the preceding week.

GILT-EDGED.

The worsening of the European political situation reached a climax on Tuesday when the conclusion of the Russo-German non-aggression pact was officially announced and prices in the gilt-edged section, after gradually declining from the opening level, recorded a very sharp fall on Tuesday. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, after declining gradually from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 96-4, dropped by about a rupee to Rs. 95-2, and after rallying to Rs. 96-6, closed lower against at Rs. 94-12, whilst 3-1/2 per cent. India sterling stock in the London market, which opened at £83-1/2, was nominally quoted at £81 on Tuesday. The minimum price for 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling stock has been fixed by the London Stock Exchange Committee at £80. The turnover in the local gilt-edged market, except for considerable activity in the Rupee Paper, was small. Investors preferring to hold aloof and quotations in most cases were marked down as a precautionary measure. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was marked down from Rs. 98-6 to Rs. 97-14, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds from Rs. 102-7 to Rs. 102-4 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan from Rs. 99-15 to Rs. 99-6. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was quoted at Rs. 103-7 and 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 107-3, whilst 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan shed about a point at Rs. 110. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan declined from Rs. 115-14 to Rs. 115-10, 3 per cent. 1963-65 loan from Rs. 97-9 to Rs. 96-12 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan from Rs. 103-14 to Rs. 103-8. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan changed hands at Rs. 113 as against the opening level of Rs. 114.

EXCHANGE.

Rupee/sterling exchange continued firm throughout the period under report, sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 5-59/64d. with buyers at no better than 1s. 5-61/64d. Some showing of merchandise export bills was reported, but business in connection with export of gold was comparatively small.

Among the foreign exchanges in London, the sterling/dollar cross-rate was pegged at 468.13 cents throughout, but the British Control had to intervene actively on numerous occasions. The premium on three months' forward dollars varied between 2.31 and 2.25 cents. The sterling/franc rate moved between 176.73 and 176.70 francs to the pound sterling, whilst the premium on three months' forward delivery widened from frs 0.25 to frs 0.5, but narrowed at the end to frs 0.18. Among other European currencies, the Swiss franc was weaker at the end the rate being 20.78-3/4 as against the opening level of 20.73-1/8. The guilder appreciated in terms of sterling 8.73-1/16 to 8.-69-3/8, whilst the premium on three months' forward position almost doubled during the course of the week from the opening level of 2.75 to 4.5 cents at the close. The belga ruled easier, the sterling/belga rate moving up from 27.55-7/8 to 27.67, closing at 27.62. Among the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar and the yen were unchanged at 3-1/4d. and 1s. 2d. during the week.

GOLD.

Gold ruled steady during the major part of the week around Rs. 37-2 for spot, but towards the close, the market declined sharply on speculative selling based on fears of war in Europe. Increase in war risk insurance rates for shipment to New York resulted in an initial marking down of prices to Rs. 37-1-6, but in absence of any export demand at this level, the price touched Rs. 36-9 in a wave of speculative selling. Thereafter the market recovered sharply to Rs. 37-1 on large-scale purchases by the Reserve Bank of India and small buying by arbitrageurs. Towards the close, however, the market gradually declined to Rs. 36-14 on reports that the Reserve Bank has reduced its buying price and in absence of any other buying inquiry. September settlement was quoted at a premium of 1-1/2 pies and October settlement at 7-1/2 pies over spot. The premium between spot and October settlement widened to one anna on Thursday following news that the Bank of England discount rate has been raised from 2 to 4 per cent. But heavy speculative selling for forward delivery and buying by the Reserve Bank and arbitrageurs resulted in the premium between spot and October settlement being marked down to 4-1/2 pies. Business in connection with export was comparatively small, but the Reserve Bank of India is reported to have purchased a large quantity of gold between Thursday evening and Friday morning. In London, the price of the metal, after opening at 148s. 7d., declined to 148s. 6-1/2d. on Tuesday as a result of the premium over the sterling/dollar arbitrage parity narrowing from 1-1/2d. to 1d. On Thursday, the rate declined to 148s. 5d., which was at a discount of 1/2d. under the sterling/dollar arbitrage parity. Sovereigns locally were quoted at between Rs. 23-9-6 and Rs. 23-10 and some business for export was also reported. Floating stocks in the local market which had swollen to 1,50,000 tolas towards the end of the past week were reduced to about 50,000 tolas as a result of spot sales to arbitrageurs and the Reserve Bank of India. Arrivals from upcountry average 10,000 tolas a day and the daily offtake at 1,500 tolas. Gold bullion and coins to the value of Rs. 77,787 were imported during the week, while last week's shipment to London per s.s. "Corfu" is valued at Rs. 2,89,856. The highest and lowest rates recorded during the week were:—Rs. 37-2-3 and Rs. 36-9 for spot, Rs. 37-2-6 and Rs. 36-9 for September settlement and Rs. 37-3 and Rs. 36-9-6 for October settlement.

SILVER

Opening at Rs 46, spot silver steadily advanced during the week to Rs. 51-12 on Thursday on heavy bear-covering. Growing tension in Europe was responsible for this rush of bear-covering. Although after the rise of every rupee there were good profit-taking sales resulting in small reactions the general tone of the market during the week was firm with an upward tendency. September settlement which was quoted at a discount of four annas under spot at the opening stood at almost level rates with spot at the close, whereas the backwardation between September and October settlements narrowed from 5-1/2 annas to 2 annas. In London, the price of the metal advanced steadily from 17d. to 18-7/16d. on Tuesday and after a slight reaction to 18-1/16d. on Wednesday, touched 19-1/16d. at the close. Heavy bear-covering and some buying on Indian account was said to be responsible for this sharp rise. The discount on two months' forward delivery in London gradually narrowed from 5/16d. to 1/16d. at the close. Floating stocks are estimated at about 2,650 bars, while the offtake averages about 65 bars a day. 209 bars of silver bullion were imported during the week, whilst coins worth Rs. 2,000 have also been imported. Yesterday's arrivals are valued at £4,400, whereas silver to the tune of £195,600 is "en route" to Bombay. The highest and lowest rates touched during the week were: Rs. 51-12 and Rs. 45-15-6 for spot, Rs. 51-11 and Rs. 45-10-6 for September settlement and Rs. 51-9-0 and Rs. 45-4-6 for October settlement.

SHARES

European politics dominated the local stock exchange and prices moved erratically with an upward tendency at the close. The feeling that in the event of war in Europe, indigenous industries would benefit owing to difficulty of foreign imports into India, prices of all equity shares advanced, closing at the best levels for the week. Furthermore, considerable bear-covering was in evidence in all sections.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferreds, after an initial setback to Rs. 1,270, steadily advanced to Rs. 1,325 at the close, whilst Ordinaries likewise declined to Rs. 269, but moved up at the close to Rs. 280-8. Cotton mills were outstandingly steady with a comparatively larger turnover. Bombay Dyeings gradually improved from Rs. 705 to Rs. 736-4, Centuries from Rs. 195 to Rs. 212 and Central Indias from Rs. 196 to Rs. 209-8. Colaba Lands gained over 7 points from Rs. 107 to Rs. 114-8 and Gokaks some 7 points to Rs. 132-8. Kohinoors were in fair request at steadily improving rates from Rs. 211 to Rs. 224, while New Greats were done at Rs. 181 at the close. Fixed interest bearing securities and public utilities, on the other hand, suffered a sharp decline in sympathy with gilt-edged. Andhra Valleys declined from Rs. 1,460 to Rs. 1,445, Bombay Trams from Rs. 128-8 to Rs. 126-12 and Tata Powers from Rs. 1,280 to Rs. 1,270. Tata Hydros ruled easy at Rs. 151-8 at the close as against the opening level of Rs. 154. Banks and Railways were comparatively steady during the major part of the week, but suffered a sharp setback at the close; Bank of Indias closed at Rs. 139, whilst Central Banks were quoted down to Rs. 31-8xd. at the close. Imperial Banks were quoted at Rs. 1,502-8 for Fully Paids and at Rs. 372-8 for Partly Paids. Reserve Banks lost about two points to Rs. 108-12. Ahmedabad Prantij Railway scrips ruled easy at Rs. 1,002-8, whilst Tapti Valleys were nominally quoted at Rs. 780. In the miscellaneous bloc, Associated Cements improved from Rs. 117 to Rs. 120, but reacted and closed at Rs. 118-8. Belapurs showed a consistent rise from Rs. 163 to Rs. 169-8 and Bombay Burmas from Rs. 451 to Rs. 462-8, whilst Scindia Steams were fairly steady at Rs. 17-13 at the close. New Indias, on the hand, ruled easier at Rs. 37 as against the opening level of Rs. 38-12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 25.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	93/4
4 per cent 1960-70	110
5 per cent 1945-55	113
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	46/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	139
Central Bank	3/8
Imperial Bank F.P.	1502/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	372/8
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	108/12
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	30/8/12
Ambica	193/12
Arun	100
Arvind	1000
Asok	160
Bharatkhand Textiles	1490
Bombay Dyeing	760
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	537/8
Central India	209/6
Century	211/14
Colaba	114/6
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	132/8
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	30/10
Jubilee	188/2
Khatau Makanji	81/4
Kohinoor	223/12
Laxmi Cotton	400
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	66/4
Morarji	110
Mysore	78/12
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	180
Raipur	550
Rajnagar	126/4
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2600
Simplex	68/2
Swadeshi	200/10
Vishnu	1000
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/4
Tata Power Ord.	1270
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	142/13
Ajmer Electrics	10/15
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	165
Bombay Tram.	126/9
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	380
Associated Cements	118/8
Belapur	169/6
Bombay Burma New	157/8
Bombay Burma Old	462/8
Bombay Steam	260/10
Bombay Telephone	88/8
Br. B. Petrol	3/7
Burma Corporation	5/1
Dalmia Cement	10/3
Indian Bleaching	83/12
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10/6
Indian Iron	24/12
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	70/8
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	17/13
Shivrajpur	32/4
Steel Corp of Bengal	11/12
Tata Oil	34/8
Tata Steel Ordy	287
Tata Steel Defd	1360
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/4
Hukumchand	1/6
Kamarhatty	440
Kankanarrah	344
Lawrence	320
Reliance	53/8

Baroda Govt Action Condemned

Closing Of Madgaokar Inquiry Committee

A meeting of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal (Bombay Branch) was held in the office of Mr. C. J. Shah, Churchgate Street when the following resolution was adopted regarding the Baroda Government's action in closing the Madgaokar Inquiry Committee before it presented its award.

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baroda Raj Praja Mandal—Bombay branch disapproves the action of the Baroda Government in abruptly closing the inquiry into the riots by the Madgaokar Committee before the Committee presented its report. This Committee is of opinion that the reason given by the Government for this their action are thoroughly unsatisfactory; the object of the public in demanding such an inquiry or of the Government in instituting it is not only frustrated but in the opinion of this Committee there is also no prudence in closing the inquiry at the eleventh hour after so much of evidence was collected. In fully laying bare the mysterious wire-pulling behind the unfortunate episode that took place on the occasion of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's public visit to the Capital of Gaekwar lies the welfare both of the Government and the people is the considered opinion of this Committee and setherefore, appeals to the Government to finish its labours and secure its award."

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 25

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	£72 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 2 6
Bank of London and S America	4 5 0
British South Africa Co Ord	1 1 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	107 0 0
Borneo Ltd 7 1/2 per cent Pref	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord Stk	50 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	1 10 0
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 15 0
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 0 6
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	7 0 0
Genl and Comi Invest Trust Defd Stk	60 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	4 19 9
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord	1 1 6
J. Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 11 3
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Pref	0 3 6
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ordinary	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 3 3
United Premier Oil and Cake Ordinary	0 7 3

ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY

Naples (Informundus)—During the first four months of 1939 the Italian cotton industry has spun a total of 733,370 quintals of fibre, (477,577 quintals of cotton and 255,813 being cotton waste and other fibres), this being a considerable increase over the figures for the corresponding period of 1938 during which 722,610 quintals of fibre were processed.

OLDEST TREE

Bengal (Informundus)—It is said that there are more than 25 biographical documents which bear witness to the fact that the oldest tree in the world is the prickly pear tree at Annaradhapura, the former capital of Ceylon. It appears that this tree was planted in the year 228 B.C., the XVIII Year of the Devenipiatissa Reign, and is therefore a veteran of vegetable life in the world. Legend has it that it sprang from a small branch of the tree under which Buddha was wont to rest. For this reason millions of fanatics come yearly to visit the tree from every part of India.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 24.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£67
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£80
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£89
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£88 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£102 1/2
Victory Bonds	£102
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£8 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£65 1/2
National Bank of India	£27 1/2

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law is seeking re-election to retain his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) at the ensuing General Council Election from Bombay and suburban District Constituency, which is likely to take place early next year.

PEACE FOUNDED ON FREEDOM AND LIBERTY

Without Them There Can Be No Lasting Peace, Says Madame Wadia

On the occasion of Prof. V. K. Gokak's lecture on "The Vision of the Kannada Dramatist" on Thursday at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Indian P. E. N., Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, who presided, referred to the proposed departure, on the following day, of Madame Sophia Wadia, the founder of the India Centre and its Delegate to the P. E. N. International Congress at Stockholm, whom he characterised as "the life and soul of the P. E. N. Society, so far as India is concerned."

Asked to say a few words, Madame Wadia, after thanking Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri for his kind references to her, said:—

"I am going to the very far-away country of Sweden to attend the International P. E. N. Conference at Stockholm. There will gather, if things go aright, as we all hope, many, many men and women who have influential and prominent positions in the intellectual sphere in their own countries and they will come together to declare some of their beliefs and some of their hopes and of their ideals. While politicians in the different European nations are now occupied in trying to outdo each other to outmanoeuvre each other, these poets and writers and essayists of many, many lands and nations will foregather united in Stockholm in the spirit of brotherhood, freedom and firm belief in the possibility of peace, but peace which is founded on freedom and liberty, for without them there can be no peace.

INDIA'S IDEALS.

Politicians and economists have been, for the last years occupied in trying to establish that peace, to bring about goodwill among nations, and we all know that they have failed and that most miserably. And it is not surprising! The very instruments that they have used are instruments which cannot produce peace and goodwill. What are those instruments? Raw materials and tariff walls, exchange ratios, geographical barriers. These can never bring about understanding and fraternity among men. Some of us will gather at Stockholm to show the Maya of geographical barriers, to try to bring about such understanding as will make the tariff walls fall down, as will bring humanity to the understanding that all raw materials belong to all of us, irrespective of religious or of racial discriminations, to make us realise that we are trustees and that our possessions do not belong to us only, but belong to the collectivity to which we belong, to the whole human family.

Such are some of the ideals for which the P. E. N. stands, and as a declaration brings its own strength a declaration such as we hope to have in Stockholm will carry with it its own strength and its own power.

And, friends, be sure that there will be an opportunity to present the Message of India to the races of other lands. And what is that Message? It is the message of social reformation through liberalising education, which we know is embodied in the National President of the P. E. N. Centre for India, the Bard of Santiniketan, Rabindranath Tagore. It is also message, trying to tear down the prejudices of religion, of creed, that Sarojini Devi has lived and laboured to achieve. Only the other day she was asking the students at a university where she gave the Convocation Address, to stop calling themselves Bengalis or Marathas, Hindus or Muslims, and to call themselves Indians first and foremost. It is also the message that is presented by another of our Vice-Presidents. Tagore is our National President. Sarojini Devi is one of our Vice-Presidents. Another is the great philosopher, Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who has been presenting our ideals to the Western world and we know with what success. Finally, on the spiritual side, is the message of India's spiritual leader, Gandhiji, who is labouring for the poor in such a beautiful and in such an unselfish manner.

So, you see that the Message of India, the Land of the Buddhas of the past, is going to travel to the ancient Western land of Odin, to Sweden, the Message of Truth which is rooted in beauty of acts, which springs from real altruism, from real self-sacrifice and compassion. And as for myself it is with a feeling of deep gratitude that I go away on my mission, knowing that I carry the goodwill of all of you, and deeply thankful for it."

LUCKY WINNERS

LUX TOILET SOAP PRIZE SCHEME

RESULTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19-8-1939

BOMBAY AREA. HIDDEN NO. 118,005. 1st Mr. M. P. D'SOUZA, 20/22, 2nd Marine Lines, Bombay. (118,013) 2nd. Mrs. G. TYERS, RAICHUR, (117,975) 3rd. Mr. M.A. KHADER, New Mahalla, Pallikonda, N. A. Dist. (117,919).

KARACHI AREA. HIDDEN NO. 104,606. 1st Mr. K. A. BEDI, Kaura Jamandar Rd., Hyderabad. (Sind) (104,636) 2nd. Mr. BHAGWANTI, Boys Dist. Board Primary School, Mari Indus. (104,566) 3rd Mr. BABOOLAL, Lalkurti Bazar, Jhansi. (104,547).

CALCUTTA AREA. HIDDEN NO. 83,722. 1st. Mrs. S. R. E. AHMED, Kachi Gorah, near Moti market, Hyderabad. (Dn.) (83,930). 2nd. Mr. L. C. Bhasin, Regimental Bazar, Peshawar Cantt. (84,239). 3rd. Mrs. M. THEOPHILUS, Pupulu Veedi, Vizagapatam. (83,067).

MADRAS AREA. HIDDEN NO. 86,824, 1st. Mr. M. H. BEARY, Kallimar, Mundkur Post S. Kanara. (86,822) 2nd. Mr. D. K. WRIGHT, Bishop Cotton Boys School, Bangalore Cantt. (86,843) 3rd. Mr. P. SUBBU, East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Armenian St., Madras, (86,931).

Rs. 500/- in Prizes every week
FREE Handkerchiefs!

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EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1897

PROGRESSIVE FEATURES

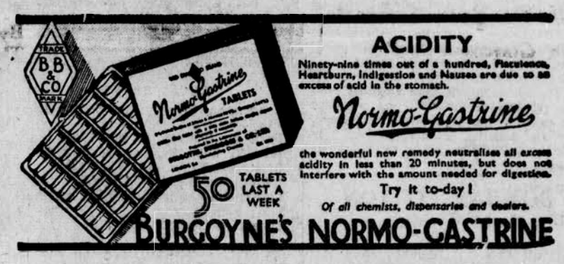
ASSETS EXCEED } Rs. 5,18,00,000
POLICIES IN FORCE EXCEED } Rs. 14,29,00,000

Claims Paid Exceed
Rs. 6,15,00,000.

Provision for the future should be the concern of every family man. A day may come when circumstances impair his wage-earning capacity. It is then that the protection of an assurance Policy is invaluable.

HEAD OFFICE—
EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE BUILDING, BOMBAY.

E. E. ALLUM, Manager.



ACIDITY

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion and Nausea are due to an excess of acid in the stomach.

Normo-Gastrine

the wonderful new remedy neutralises all excess acidity in less than 20 minutes, but does not interfere with the amount needed for digestion.

Try it to-day!

Of all chemists, dispensaries and doctors.

BURGOYNE'S NORMO-GASTRINE

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA'S

LIVERCURE (Regd.)

Acclaimed as the best in cases of Infantile Liver and Spleen Complaints.

JAMMI VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS.
2 & 8, Salai St., Mylapore, MADRAS.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, BANGALORE CITY and TRICHINOPOLY.

Price Fixed For Hessian Cloth Future

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Associated Press is officially informed that an ordinance fixing Rs. 8/14 as the minimum price for transactions in Hessian cloth future is being promulgated in the early morning of August 25.—A. P.

Vocal Music Competition

BOMBAY, August 22.

B. S. B. writes:—

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood which is now in its 50th year this year, is organising an amateur vocal music competition for boys and girls in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The printed rules and regulations of the competition can be had from the office of the Brotherhood, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Choupatty, between 6 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. or by sending 1|2 anna stamp to the secretaries, at the above address.

S. AFRICAN INDIANS' UNITY PACT

Merger Between Natal I. Congress And Colonial Born Settlers

DURBAN, August 25.

The unity move between the Natal Indian Congress and the Colonial-born Settlers' Association advanced a stage further when a joint meeting solved the main problem, that of the name, which it was felt, at one time, should be submitted to Gandhiji for a solution, by unanimously resolving to reconstitute themselves as the Natal Indian Association.

The decision is subject to ratification by both bodies, but this is anticipated.—Reuter.

"Cheshire" Ordered Back To Rangoon

RANGOON, August 25.

The Bibby liner "Cheshire" which left Rangoon yesterday for London has been ordered back to port and is expected here tomorrow.—A. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON SIX POINTS DOWN

Heavy Slump In Sterling-Dollar Exchange

DISCOUNT RATES SHOOT UP

Reaction In Silver: Gold Flares Up

LEAD FIRM BUT TIN QUIET

BOMBAY, August 25.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Market opened with somewhat easier feeling on account of scattered local selling and liquidation. Later, the decline was under check and investments were confined to a narrow margin.

BULLION

London gold price was fixed higher by over two shillings at £7-10-6. The local market developed considerable strength on higher London advices. Higher rates attracted some profit-taking.

The silver price in London showed further improvement of a penny on speculative buying. Rates in the local market rose rapidly but subsequent information that Indian Government appeared sellers caused reaction.

EXCHANGES

Owing to considerable pressure from nervous holders the Sterling-dollar rate touched 4.40 and then gradually rallied to 4.47.

Stock Exchange showed betterfeeling, the chief factor being depreciation of sterling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, Aug 25

Previous closing	8.67
To-day's opening	8.61
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.61
Difference	—06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug 25

Previous closing	4.62
To-day's opening	4.62
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	+22

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1940 ..... Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 25

The New York cotton showed slightly lower tendency on scattered local selling and liquidation but the improvement checked further decline with movements being restricted to narrow range.

The trading in October began at 8.61 i.e. six points lower than the last closing. Prices eased slightly on scattered local selling and liquidation but thereafter the trading became steadied on trade support with price rallying to 8.67.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 25

After opening at Rs. 162-8, Broach April/May declined to Rs. 160-12 and thereafter it sharply advanced to Rs. 163-4. The market closed finally at Rs. 162-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 25

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.66/8.67) 8.61/8.61
December (8.57/8.56) 8.51/8.50
January (unquoted) 8.35/8.35

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 25

American October (4.64) 4.74
American December (4.55) 4.65
Giza October (6.66) 6.83
Giza December (6.63) 6.78

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug 25

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1 4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (unquoted) unquoted
Dundee August (unquoted) unquoted
Lightning August (unquoted) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and value) 8 5/8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (unquoted) £11 1/4 nominal
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 7/8 nominal) £11 nominal
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4 nominal) £11 13/16 nominal
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 nominal

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers; £230 sellers) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£15 7/8 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 1/4 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Firm
Copper (£49 1/4 to £50 1/4) £50 1/2 to £52
Iron (£102) £102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 25

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.43
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.49

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 25

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.49

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug 25

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	175.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 25

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 but soon after slumped heavily on considerable pressure from nervous holders touching at 4.40, but at this stage recovery followed with the rate rallying gradually to 4.47.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained very quiet and inactive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers)
1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13 204) 13.050
New York on Bombay (35.00) 35.00
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.07) 84.50
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 nominal)
0-3 5/8 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (unavailable) 3 3/4 to 3 3/8 per cent
4 months (unavailable) 4 1/4 per cent
6 months (unavailable) 4 3/4 to 5 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-10-6
Silver (19 1/16d) 20 1/16d

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 25

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "Advance on speculative buying. Not more offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 25

Spot (19 1/16d) 20 1/16d+1d
Forward (19d) 20d+1d

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5) £7-10-6

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug 25

Silver ready	51 10 0
Silver Shravan (Second)	51 8 0
Silver Bhadrapad	51 8 0

GOLD

Gold ready	38 15 0
Gold Shravan (Second)	38 14 0
Gold Bhadrapad	38 13 0
Sovereign	26 0 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 25

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 50d. for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 47 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 25

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.69. Prices advanced moderately on scattered local enquiry influenced by the steadiness abroad with the rate rising to 0.69 1/2.

3½% GOVT. LOAN Latest Quotation

Bombay, Aug 25

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 94/1 at 5 p.m. Later Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/8 in private.

3½% INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 25

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £80

Closing quotations of the same Loan on the previous days were:—

Thursday August 17, £83 3/4
Friday, August 18, £83 1/2
Monday, August 21, £82 3/4
Tuesday, August 22, £82.
Wednesday, August 23, £82
Thursday, August 24, £80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 25

London stock exchange showed better feeling on depreciation of sterling.

Gilt-edged securities were quiet. Three and half per cent Sterling loan was quoted at £80 i.e. unchanged from the last closing.

INDIAN LOANS

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104) £104
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£105) £105
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-68 (£100) £100
5 per cent 1942-47 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 per cent (£94) £94

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£95 1/2) £95

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£62 1/2) £62 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£89) £87 1/2 Ex Div.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£88 1/2) £88 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£102) £102

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-1 1/2) 15-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-0) 56-3
Hydro Electric (del 2 7/6) del 2 3/4
Elec Music Industry (6-3) 6-10 1/2
Ferranti Johnson (21-3) 21-3
Imperial Chemical (28) 28-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-0) 61-7 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1950 (£16) £16
Dunlop Rubber (25-9) 25-6
Unilever Ordinary (50-0) 52-6
Ford Motors (15-0) 15-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£47) £47
British American Tobacco Ordinary (82-6) 83
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/16) £6 1/16
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (122-6) 125
(Unquoted) 17-9
Distillers (91-6) 92-3
Bredford Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (4-10 1/2) 5-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (27-6) 26-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (25-9) 26-0 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (16-3) 16
Inter Nickels (del 49) del 49 1/2
Indian Iron (unquoted) 35

TEA SHARES

Assam (unquoted) 15-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (unquoted) 28-9
Empire of India (unquoted) 22

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 3/4) £9 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-3) 22-0
Guio Kelampong (15-0) 15-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (23-0) 24-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (26-3) 26-3
Burma Corporation (7-6) 7-6
Rio Tintos (£3 1/2) £3 6
East Rand Proprietors (45-0) 47-6
Rand Mines (£6) £6 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 3/4) £15 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (66-3) 65
Trinidad Leaseholds (7/-6) 7/-9 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 3/6) £10 1/2
Spring Mine Split Shares (25-0) 26-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (18-9) 18-9
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 65-7 1/2
Burma Oil (61-10 1/2) 63-9
Mexican Eagle (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (79-4 1/2) 82-6
Royal Dutch (£32) £34 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26 1/2) £26 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
London North-Eastern Def (£3) £3
London Southern Def (£11 1/4) £11 1/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£109 1/2) £108
London Transport 'C' (£66) £66

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 25

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (del 43 5/8) del 43
Anaconda Copper Mining (del 22 7/8) del 23 7/8
U S Common New Stock (del 42 1/2) del 43 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BUSINESS MAINLY THROUGH DIRECT NEGOTIATION

Record Price Of Gold

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

On the Stock Exchange, the higher gold price together with depreciation of sterling was responsible for improvements among Kaffirs, Internationals and Oils but business generally continued mainly a matter of direct negotiation.

The decision by the authorities to allow sterling to find its own level in order to conserve the country's resources in the event of war led to violent fluctuations in the Sterling-Dollar Exchange rate and the price of gold which was, however, disproportionate to the volume of business on both markets. Sterling fell to 4.3800 in terms of the dollar compared with the previously pegged level of 4.6812 but subsequently closed around 4.4800

The strength of the dollar was reflected in the price of gold which was officially fixed at £7-10-6 compared with £7-8-5 yesterday. Business later was effected upto £7-14 per ounce establishing an unofficial highest record, but with the rally of sterling, gold closed around £7-11.

Wall Street opened irregular.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Fluctuation In Popular Stocks

CALCUTTA, Aug 25

Jutes: Quieter feeling still prevailed this section to-day and good deal of fluctuations took place amongst more popular stocks volume business nothing but limited. Coals rather inactive market. Only small trading reported. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel and other speculative issues ruled quiet, while other industrials more or less featureless. Government securities opened weak but steadied up somewhat as day progressed but again eased off towards close:

Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent paper 82 small lot; 3 per cent new loan 1963-65 96/10 small lots; 3 1/2 per cent G P 94/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 103/4 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 108/6 small odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 112/4 small lot.

Reserve Bank: 108/12.

Coals: Burrakur 11/9; Dhemo Main 11/11; Equitable 30.

Jutes: Bally pref 135; Barnagore 131; Hooghly pref 16/15; Howrah 4/1; Hukumchand Re. 1; do pref 15/8; National 19/10 small lot; Presidency 3/3. Mimings Burma Corporation 5 exdiv; Indian Copper 1/10; Rhodesia Copper 1; Tavoy Tin 1/2; Associated Cement 120/8; Dalmia Cement pref 92 small lot; Engineering Companies Burn and Co ord 269; do 6 per cent pref 126; do seven per cent pref 151; Hukumchand Steel ord 4/14; do defd annas 14; Indian Iron and Steel 23/12; Steel Corporation ord 11/5; do pref 93 B I Corpn ord 2,5; Dunlop Rubber 18; British Burma Petrol 3/7; Titaghur Paper pref ord 3/13; do A ord 11/13; Sugar shars Carew and Co pref 2107 ct.

Teas: Bateli 3; Bishnauth 21/12; Dimakusi 20/4; ex div ct; Lackatoorah 12/6; Sapoi 8/4; Tumsong 8/8.—A. P.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug 25

Per candy.

Pepper ready Alleppey	Rs.	83	0 0
Pepper ready Calicut		82	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th		82	4 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th		81	12 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th		84	0 0

Per cwt.

Pepper ready Lampong in Bond		11	8 0
Pepper Lampong C.I.F.		11	0 0
Ginger ready unbleached		10	12 0
Ginger ready bleached		12	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th		12	8 0

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London, Aug 24

	This week
Total bullion	£247,300,000
Public deposits	£ 22,400,000
(a) Other deposits	£128,400,000
Government securities	£ 99,700,000
(b) Other securities	£ 30,000,000
Notes and coin	£ 39,200,000
Notes in circulation	£508,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	26.00 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	£92,100,000
(b) Other securities include discount	£ 5,700,000
Total deposits	£150,800,000
Total securities	£129,700,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug 25

Wheat September	3	2	6
Wheat January	3	6	3
Wheat May	3	5	6
Linseed September	5	4	9
Linseed May	5	2	3
Groundnuts August	32	1	0
Groundnuts February	31	8	0
Castorseeds September	30	0	0
Castorseeds May	30	0	0
Cottonseeds September	28	6	0
Cottonseeds May	22	12	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 25

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 48 1/8d. Prices improved on continued European tension but subsequently profit taking intervened.

USE OF PRESS EMERGENCY POWERS

Journalists' Association Of India's Protest

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India recently:—

"The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India notes with regret the resort by the Governments of Bombay and Central Provinces to the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 by demanding securities from the publishers of certain newspapers and Printers and keepers of some Presses. The Committee strongly protests against such action as it involves the substitution of a judicial trial by executive fiat."

SARALADEVI'S HUNGER STRIKE

Not To Give Up Till Working Committee Withdraw Bose Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

Resenting the decision Congress Working Committee against Mr. Subhas Bose, Sarladevi, a prominent Congress lady worker of Cawnpore, has been observing a fast since August 15. She was asked to give up the fast but she refused do so until the Working Committee withdraws it: decision. Subhas Bose, in her view, is the very life and blood of the Congress and she does not wish disintegration of Congress for which so many precious lives have perished.

WEEKLY FOR RATNAGIRI

(From A. Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 23.

The publication ceremony of the new weekly newspaper entitled "Ratnagiri" took place on the 18th instant when Rao Bahadur L. V. Parulekar was in the chair. This paper which is started with a view to express free public opinion of this District will be conducted on national democratic lines. Mr. D. G. Kale who is its editor of the paper and several other speakers including Messrs. J. V. Joshi, R. V. Chiplunkar explained in their speeches the necessity of such a paper at this juncture.

Rao Bahadur Parulekar in his speech explained its necessity and also the lines on which the paper will be conducted.

RAIN IN RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, August 25.

As a result of the monsoon which is strengthening in the Arabian Sea since Tuesday, fishing operations have been compelled to be suspended. Six inches of rain were recorded since last night bringing the total rainfall to 103 inches.

The condition of withering crops has improved throughout the district.

The cargo steamer "Kalavati" which came from Bombay yesterdaf had to carry over all goods on account of rough sea after landing the passengers with great difficulty. —A. P.

Travancore Maharaja's Birthday Celebrations

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 22.

The Birthday of H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore this year will be celebrated from 8th November, to 17th November according to the decision of the Birthday Celeorations Committee which was constituted at a public meeting held last month. Dewan Bahadur Rajyaseva Dhurandhara V. S. Subramanya Aiyer, retired Dewan of Travancore, is the President of the Committee. The Birthday falls on the 9th November.

The Birthday Celebrations Committee has decided to organise an Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, an Economic Conference, and a programme of sports, music and drama and display of indigenous arts as part of the celebrations. There will also be an official programme covering other items of the celebrations. The Birthday Celebrations Committee has constituted Sub-Committees to be in charge of the different items of celebrations.

Tapti Railway Line Washed Off

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 25.

Heavy rainfall is there all along the Tapti Valley Rly. line. The railway lines between Navapur and Chichpada stations were washed off. The driver was obliged to cut off goods waggons and carry bogies off the train cautiously. Tapti Rly. Train arrived at Surat 1 hour and 45 minutes late this noon. Flood water in the river Tapti is at a level of 90 rising from 88 this afternoon

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 25

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Zanzibar via Mombassa with passengers and general and cotton cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Adams of 5984 reg tons, Captain G Cullen arrived from San Francisco via American, Japan and China Ports, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons, Captain H Crumby arrived from Jeddah via Aden, with pilgrims and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Alavi of 2161 reg tons, Capttain E A Steggles arrived from Aden via Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisna ss Vitorlock of 3665 reg tons, Captain E S Williamson arrived from Yokohama via Japan China Ports Singapore, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

B I S N ss Bankura of 1896 reg tons, Captain R R Marsh arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Bidevind of 2908 reg tons, Captain M Noberg arrived from Singapore via Balawan, Colombo and Marmagoa with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Winkfield of 3194 reg tons, Captain R R Stone sailed for Navlakhi via Bedi Bunder, Cutch, Kundla with local cargo.

L Edwards ss Abbekerk of 4164 reg tons, Captain F Swart sailed for Marmagoa, Cochin, Colombo and Australian Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gogra of 3126 reg tons, Captain C A Vaughan sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundla and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Hatimura of 4158 reg tons Captain J T Gregory sailed for Tuticorin with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-8-39.

S S Ryuhuku Maru (O S K) for Karachi, Colombo and China Japan Ports.

S S Hilda (L T N) for Saigon, Haiphong, Singapore, Tsingtao.

S S Burdwan (M M) for Aden, Port Sudan, Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 25

1 Pres Adams 7037 New York 26-8 F F Campbell
2 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen 27-8 L Edwards
4 City of Cardiff 3601 Navlakhi 28 8 K Nixon
8 City of Norwich 4346 U Kingdom 30-8 K Nixon
(Jetty) Cranfield 3213 Bassein 26-8 M M
9 Abbekerk 4764 Brisbane 25-8 L Edwards Ltd.
11 Mansei Maru 4823 Japan 29-8 O S K Kaisya
13 H T Nivasa 5678 Southampton 28-8 Persian Sea T. Officer
15 Mount Othrys 2956 Port Said 1-9 Ralli Bros.
16 Warfield 3794 Middlesbro 27-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Winkfield 3194 Kathiawar 25-8 M M
3 Bankura 1893 Busra 30-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 26-8 T Morrison
C/RAlavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 27-8 T Morrison
F Jehangir 2157 N F N F T Morrison
H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steamship
M Kalmarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Durenda 30-8-39 M M
Strathedene 21-9-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 22-9-39 P and O S N
Hanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Japan 6-9-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Geierfels 10-9-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Silverteak 29-8-39 Volkart Bros.
Pres Harrison 21-9-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Hilda 28-8-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 18-9-39 O S Kaisha
Cathay 15-9-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 26-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Singapore Maru 29-8-39 M B Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Viterlock 24-8-39 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FROM BASRA

Bankura 24-8-39 M M
Vasna 26-8-39 M M
Carignano 29-8-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 8-9-39 P and O S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalapalaka 2-9-39 Scindia S N
Orna 26-8-39 M M
Jalajyoti 28-8-39 Scindia S N
Jalaputra 30-8-39 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 2-9-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gazana 29-8-39 M M

FROM JAVA

Nizam 29-8-39 T Morrison

FROM BASSEIN

Jalaveera 27-8-39 Scindia S N
Burdwan 27-8-39 M M & Co

FROM KARACHI

Lahore 27-8-39 M M
Toyama Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 24-8-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 8-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
City of Norwich 30-8-39 K Nixon
Burdwan 29-8-39 P & O S N
Strathaird 23-9-39 P and O S N
Warfield 27-8-39 M M
Strathallan 26-8-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Uhenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell
Bidevind 29-8-39 Volkart Bros
City of Corinth 23-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-39 F F Campbell

FOR SAIGON

Hilda 30-8-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

FOR PORT SAID

Mount Athrys 1-9-39 Ralli Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Vitorlock 7-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 9-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Lahore 1-9-39 P and O S N
London Maru 25-9-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 29-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Ryuhuku Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 3-8-39 M M
Bankura 30-8-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 13-9-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-9-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Pasha 26-8-39 T Morrison

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 27-8-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Venice 27-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 27-8-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Cardiff 26-8-39 J Finlay

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Mansei Maru 23-8-39
H T Nevasa 23-8-39
S S Bhadravati 24-8-39

EXPORTS

S S Strathallan for Amsterdam: 59 tusks ivory tusks G B Somji.

For London: 11 bags fish maws Sultania Trading Agency.

S S Warfield for London: 180 bags crushed bones B Arcesnir; 1600 bags bone shews Lucksan.

For London optional Antwerp: 14 bags gum D Mavji.

For Hull: 2950 bags linseed B Maheshwari.

For Antwerp: 75 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

S S City of Norwich for Liverpool: 80 bales wool raw Vijaysingh; 3900 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Manchester: 720 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 13 bales wool raw F H Kassam; 25 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 200 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 15 drums castor oil F F Campbell; 4200 bag gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam; 30 bales ctn twist waste V A Save; 195 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 4000 pkts myrabollams K Tricamji; 3000 pkts myrabollams H Bhagwandas

For Manchester: 125 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 154 drums castor oil F F Campbell; 100 bales ctn twist waste V A Save; 30 bales ctn twist waste Manharlal; 178 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 191 bales cotton tly L O Vora.

For Glasgow: 75 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills; 350 bags linseed oil cake flat The Swastik Oil Mills; 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp L Dreyfus; 667 bags myrabollam crushed H Bhagwandas.

S S Bidevind for Philadelphia: 101 bales raw wool D Abraham

IMPORTS

S S Ranchi Agents M Mackenzie and Co from London: 60 cases cardboard box parts; 54 cases cigarettes; 125 cases gin; 44 bales bacon; 280 cases whisky; 200 lse tyres with tubes inserted; 144 bars silver.

From Basle: 38 cases elect cinema machy and coprno parts; 63 brls aniline colours; 60 brls sodium hydrosulfite.

From Charentee: 124 cases brandy.

From New York: 40 cases typewriters.

From Amsterdam: 40 bags soulble starch; 40 cases milk powder.

From Southampton: 35 ctns elect cable.

From Paris: 60 pkgs medicines; 39 bs picking bands.

From Marseilles: 35 cases brandy; 50 bundles common soap; 100 drums caustic soda.

From Clermont Ferrand: 105 nonge motor car tyres.

From Alexandria: 25 bales cotton.

S S Corfu Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Hongkong: 100 bundles sugarcandy; 49 cases cud salmon; 50 cases antimony regulus; 66 coils rope; 75 cases half cube sugar; 100 bags green beans.

From Shanghai: 230 bags white peas; 924 bags green beans; 217 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 120 cases milk; 80 cases pine apples; 64 slabs tin.

From Penang: 50 slabs tin; 151 bags betelnuts; 128 bags pearl tapioca.

S S Rajput Agents T Morrison and Co from Cochin: 250 bags cocoanuts; 700 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut: 65 jottas coir yarn; 82 pkgs tea.

From Tegal: 9791 bags sugar.
From Peckalongan: 2008 bags sugar.
From Semarang: 753 bags sugar.
From Sourabaya: 20079 bags sugar.
From Pasaerocan: 5020 bags sugar.

Ban On Village Munsiffs Contesting Elections

MADRAS, Aug. 25.

The Madras Government have passed orders prohibiting village munsiffs from contesting elections to local bodies and the legislature.

Those munsiffs who are already members of local bodies and the legislature will be permitted to continue as members till the end of their present terms but not to seek re-election to those bodies.—United Press.

Heavy Covering In Liverpool Cotton Market

NEW YORK STEADY ON BOMBAY SUPPORT

Powerful Forces At Work For Peace

BOMBAY, August 25.

ALL American markets were steady on Thursday on the hopes that war can still be avoided. It is reported that powerful forces are at work for peace and though the situation is still very serious it is not hopeless.

Foreign buying in the New York cotton market met nervous liquidation with fluctuations erratic on political news abroad with a general disposition to await developments.

The market opened very steady and was moderately active. Prices early advanced on the strength of Liverpool. Trade buying met long liquidation and moderate hedging with Liverpool an active buyer against sales abroad on attractive differences. Later the market quietened with the session closing very steady.

At the opening October was quoted 7 points up at 8.67 and declined to 8.61 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and October advanced to 8.71 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 7 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 point at 9.17c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 8.83c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened at a rise of 20 points. In an active and very nervous market, there was heavy general short covering and some speculative buying on increasing European war fears. There was no offering apart from hedging. The market was erratic and very unsettled with War talk. Bombay straddle liquidation met general buying and later hedge selling met straddle buying against New York. Thereafter trade calling and continental buying appeared. The market closed at a net rise of 17 to 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 5.42d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Giza futures advanced 35 to 40 points and Uppers improved 29 to 21 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet. Sakels declined 10 to 7 points and Ashmouni futures closed 3 to 10 points down.

SMALL INDIAN CROP.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., in their weekly report state:—

During the last few days cotton news has had to take second place to political news. The announcement of a trade agreement between Germany and Russia came as a great surprise and no one yet knows whether a European war is about to start or not.

The New York market at first ruled remarkably steady, but yesterday's decline of 17 points perhaps reflects more accurately the seriousness of the situation. In Liverpool prices have advanced by over 10 points. This may not necessarily mean, however, that war is considered inevitable in England, but the stocks of American cotton in Liverpool are so small, being only about 167,000 against 686,000 at the same time last year, that the market has shown itself to be very vulnerable when a crisis like this occurs.

Apart from the war scare the most interesting item of information is that the Commodity Credit Corporation have acquired title to the 1934 loan cotton consisting of some 1,670,000 bales, and that from September 1st it will also acquire title to about 5,270,000 bales of the 1937 loan cotton. This is presumably a preliminary move to the legislation, which is expected by many people to come into force later in the year, under which the United States Government may release old loan cotton without claiming the full carrying charges.

Prices in the local market have followed New York and are slightly lower than they were a week ago. Good rains have now fallen everywhere and except for Kathiawar and parts of Gujarat where damage was irretrievable it can now be said that the crop on the whole is doing well.

The first all Indian acreage forecast was issued on 21st inst. and showed a decrease of 13 per cent., the chief reduction being in the Oomra districts. With a smaller Indian crop ahead of us and with steadily decreasing stocks in Bombay, as is usual between now and December, we expect considerable resistance round the Rs. 150 level even if foreign markets are comparatively weak, and purchases at this price should certainly prove profitable if the European situation changes for the better.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. Old October Highest (11-28 a.m.)	8.71+11
N. Y. Old October Lowest (10-19 a.m.)	8.61+01
Liverpool October Highest	4.67+22
Liverpool October Lowest	4.57+12

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

All markets comparatively steady reflecting traders opinion war can still be avoided.

Liverpool trade buying scattered liquidation continuing weather less favourable small business in drygoods European situation temporarily restricting enterprise.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Heavy trade fixing and covering of hedges are confined to near positions but distants entirely neglected expect for small profit taking sales.

New York.—Foreign and Bombay buyers distants. Scattered price fixing, nears selling, hedge selling and liquidation.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool and New York friends:—

Liverpool.—"Heavy covering of nears owing critical political situation distants entirely neglected and prices nominal. Think market would close temporarily in event of war."

New York:—"All American market influenced by European developments disregarding statistical factors outlined previously."

"Powerful forces at work for peace still very serious but not hopeless."

NEW YORK COTTON New Contracts

New York, Aug. 24.

October	8.80+07
December	8.68+05
January	8.55+03
March	8.51+05
May	8.40+07
July	8.24+07

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 24.

October	8.67+07
December	8.54+05
January	8.40
March	8.25+06
May	8.20+05
July	8.06+06
Middling spot	9.17+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 24.

October	8.78+07
December	8.64+05
January	8.53+04
Middling spot	8.83+07

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 24.

11 a.m. ranges.

October	8.66/8.55
December	8.54/8.54
March	8.33/8.33
Noon Call.	
October	8.67
December	8.55
March	8.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,600
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

August	4.85+17
September	4.74+18
October	4.62+17
November	4.55+16
December	4.55+15
January	4.53+13
February	4.52+12
March	4.52+11
April	4.51+10
May	4.51+10
June	4.50+10
July	4.49+10
October	4.48+10
January 1941	4.48+07
March 1941	4.48+06
May 1941	4.48+05
Middling spot	5.42+17
11-12 a.m. quotations.	
October	4.66
January	4.56

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Broach J/A highest 160 3/4; lowest 158 3/4, closing 159 1/4

Broach A/M. highest 155; lowest 152 7/8; closing 154 5/8

Oomra D/J. highest 146; lowest 144 1/2; closing 145 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 120 1/2, lowest 119 closing 120 1/4.

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 154 3/4, highest Rs. 155 1/2, lowest Rs. 154 3/4, closed Rs. 155 Broach J/A closed Rs. 159 1/2.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 24.

SAKELS	
November	12.89—10
January	12.89— 7
March	12.92— 8.
ASHMOUNI.	
October	9.87— 3
December	9.84— 4

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool Aug. 24.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	7.06+26
October	6.80+25
November	6.85+35
January	6.88+38
March	6.90+40
May	6.91+39
July	6.93+39
UPPERS	
Spot	6.11+25.
October	5.84+29
November	5.84+22
January	5.74+22
March	5.74+22
May	5.74+21
July	5.74+21
February	9.89— 5
April	9 91—10
GIZA.	
November	11.64—10
January	11.69—13
March	11.84—12

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 25.

With the termination of dealings in Broach J/A delivery to-day, we now operate only in New Cotton crop.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 155/4 for Broach A/M. delivery, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154/8 and declined to Ps. 153/12 on scattered realising. Later on there was small short covering and prices improved to Rs. 154/8. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

Broach J/A contract ran out of order to-day at Rs. 160. The Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened unchanged. The local market was quietly steady at Rs. 154/8.

Later on with decline in Dollar Sterling cross rate to 4.35 prices advanced to Rs. 164 and 5-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 162 4 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J	151 8 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J	125 8 0

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug 25

Slightly warmer, light to moderate raintall in Eastern Belt, excessive rains have fall in Alabama. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	131	128	125	122	
Punjab	131	128	125	122	
Rajputana	134	131	128	125	
Oomra No. 3	160	158	155	153	
C P No. 1	171	169	166	163	
C P No. 2	164	162	159	156	
Broach No. 2		165	163	160	158
Punjab Ame		185	183	180	178
Surat		202	200	197	195
Rajpipla		199	197	194	192
Navsari		211	209	206	204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bengal Fine	128/30
Bengal F.G.	125/127
C. P. 1	157/59
C. P. 2	155/56
Berar	154/55
Khandesh	138/43
Jalna/Sailu	142/44
Khandwa	153/54
Broach	157/59
Punjab 4 F.	172/77
Punjab 289F.	202/07
Sindh N.T.	177/87
Surat	194/95
Navsari	205/07
Western Farm	167/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh		38,887	53,953
Central India		225,421	51,517
Barsi and Nagar	163	96,053	150,435
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,380
Berar		162,930	334,911
Central Provinces		39,699	86,361
Total Oomras	163	567,464	716,463
Dholera	11	278,019	159,872
N W Provinces		10,731	3,112
Rajputana	42	81,505	16,803
Sind Punjab	70	338,472	527,679
Broach		415,085	267,693
Coompta and Dharwar	326	155,259	84,665
Westerns Northerns		99,070	29,719
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	9,438
American		3,487	177,957
Egyptian African and Sudan	330	391,145	544,980
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,240
Total	942	2,343,279	2,538,849
Arrived by road to 17th Aug 1939		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		281 317,840	337,912
Japan and China	8,598	1,340,367	847,910
Coast Ports	50	35,264	63,336
Up-country by Rail		289,102	385,342
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,217	8,810
Total	8,929	2,012,779	1,542,410

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 24-8-39	292000	232000
Receipts yesterday 24-8-39	17000	11000
Exports to date 24-8-39	173000	190000
Stock at Ports 18-8-39	2007000	2403000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-8-39	2415000	1925000
Stock at Liverpool 18-8-39	575000	1163000
Visible Supply 18-8-39	4825000	5546000
Quantity in sight 18-8-39	380000	288000
Quantity out of sight 18-8-39	345000	361000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Broach April/May New York May Rs 39 Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 41.

New York Liverpool: Oct. 37; Dec. 34; Jan. 44; March 47; May 60; July 71.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 25

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	3000	21050

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 24.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	8 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 25.

All foreign markets are influenced by movements in the local silver market which continues erratic. To-day Shrawan silver fluctuated between Rs. 50, and Rs. 51/2 and later steadied at Rs. 50/4. Gold was quiet at Rs. 36/15

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d at £7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was one point up at 176.72. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.13 at London and 4.68 1/8 at New York.

London silver prices advanced one penny at 19 1/16d for spot and forward quotation was raised 1 1/16 at 19d. Indian and speculative buying met short supplies. The market was steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed prices but sellers were holding off. New York spot silver price was raised 2 3/8 at 39 5/8 cents per ounce. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 5 1/4d. London Bombay spot silver parity is Rs. 50/12/6 while forward parity is Rs. 50/10. Local prices are now more in line with London quotations. The market entirely depends upon political developments in Europe.

In the afternoon there was considerable nervousness. London gold prices were raised shillings 2 and one penny, local price was Rs. 37/10. Silver advanced to Rs. 53 and later was Rs. 51. Dollar sterling cross rate was rumoured 4.59.

GOLD

Ready	Rs. 38 15 0
Shrawan delivery	38 15 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 4 0
Bhadrapad delivery	38 14 0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	0 8 0

SILVER

Ready	53 4 0
Shrawan delivery	53 0 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1 12 0
Bhadrapad delivery	52 12 0
Bhadrapad Tejimandi	3 2 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 24.

Spot	19 1/16
Forward	19

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 24.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7/8/5

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 24.

Copper	£44 8. 9
Lead	£15 18 9
Spelter	£14 13 9
Tin	£223 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£44-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£50-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-0-0
Tone: Firm.	

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, Aug 25

The following are their weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 per cent Rs 47 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 46 per tola Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 90 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 70 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 60 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 200 per tola

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 24.

September	£12-3-9.
November	£11-13-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 2 0
Highest	30 2 0
Lowest	30 2 0
Closing	30 2 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 10 0
Highest	29 14 0
Lowest	29 10 0
Closing	29 14 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	31 9 0
Highest	32 11 0
Lowest	31 7 0
Closing	32 11 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	30 8 6
Highest	32 2 0
Lowest	30 7 9
Closing	32 1 0
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 7 6
Highest	28 14 0
Lowest	28 4 0
Closing	28 14 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 6 6
Highest	23 0 0
Lowest	23 5 3
Closing	22 14 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 24.

October	47 3/4d.
December	49 3/8d.
March	50 1/2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Aug. 24.

September	dol 0.69 7/8.
December	dol 0.70 1/8.
May	dol 0.70 5/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug. 24.

December	6s 3 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 24.

September	1.92.
November	1.93.
January	1.95.
March	1.97.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 25.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	14 4 6
Shipment September	5 1 0
Shipment October	5 3 0
Shipment Nov-Dec	5 6 0

Java Spot F. 7.10 (nominal).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan	97/8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	94/12
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	99/4
3 per cent 1971 Bond	102/0
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	96/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	103/8
4 per cent 1943 Bond	107/2
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	109/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan	116
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	103/8
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	112/12
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	108/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107/0
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116/0
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128/0
6 per cent K P T 1956	127/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94-12 improved to Rs. 94-14 and then declined to close at Rs. 94-10.

DIVIDENDS ON TATA STEEL SHARES

Ordinary	Rs. 18 0 0
Defferds	Rs. 93 10 5

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 25.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 1/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 near only.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T Nominal

Bank's buying T T Nominal.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

HUNGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 22 1/2 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 87 1/2

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/2 19/32 25th instant

Shanghai/London 0/3 9/16 25th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 25th instant.

Java/London 8.68 1/4 25th instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 24th instant

London/New York 4.68.13 24th instant.

London/Paris 176.72 24th instant.

London/Italy 88.06 24th instant.

London/Belgium 27.62 24th instant.

London/Switzerland 20.78 3/4 24th instant.

London/Berlin 11.75 24th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 24th instant.

London/Amsterdam 8.69 3/8 24th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 23rd instant.

Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 18 1/16 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 19 1/16 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 17 15/16 23rd instant.

Silver London Forward 18 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 37 1/4 23rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 39 5/8 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 2 per cent 23rd instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 24th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67
3 1/2 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	94
4 per cent 1948/53	100
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	105
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	82
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	62 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	102 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	34/4 1/2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Wheat	1,729 cwts.
Linseed	195 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	58 cwts.
Gingellyseed	657 cwts.
Poppyseed	15 cwts.
Groundnuts	787 cwts.
Castorseed	25 cwts.
Rice	33,218 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,318 cwts.
Gram	992 cwts.
Joowar	1,702 cwts.
Barley	523 cwts.
Bajree	542 cwts.

Bombay Yarn Exchange

Bombay, Aug 25

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 96 October 96 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108 October 109 December 109

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 136 October 136 December 137

Yarn No. 40s August 208 October 208 December 209

Further Rise In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES IMPROVE

Market Steady On Covering And Speculative Support

BOMBAY: August 25.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market after declining further recovered on hopes that war in Europe may yet be averted. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at dols. 43-3/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 1/8 at dols. 22-3/4. General Motor shares closed 1/8 up at dols 42-7/8.

The local Share Bazar was erratic to-day with active professional covering and buying by Bull Operators. The market at the opening was nervous and with some long liquidation prices were easy, but active buying soon appeared and there was a general rise. It appears that Bears who covered fearing closing down of the Exchange in the event of war yesterday seem to have no desire to carry open interest.

At the moment the market is influenced by political developments in Europe and Bulls were active buyers. Cotton Mill shares registered a steady rise, while Tata Steel shares rose rapidly.

The rise in discount rate of the Bank of England from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. had weakening effect on the Gilt-edged Market, and 3-1/2 per cent. Paper declined to Rs. 94-10. There is enough supply of money in this country and at present there is seasonal slackness in the demand for funds. Thus the rise in London cannot have much influence here, but much depends upon political developments.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1,285, which was the lowest level and advanced to Rs. 1,325. At this level there appeared some realising and prices receded to Rs. 1,315, but again hardened to Rs. 1,325. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 275 and after advancing to Rs. 281 closed at Rs. 280-8. Second Preference shares opened at Rs. 163-2 and eased off to Rs. 160-8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 727 and after advancing to Rs. 740 closed at Rs. 736. Associated Cements were quiet at Rs. 118-12.

Later on it was reported that the dividend on Tata Steel Ordinary is Rs. 18, Defds. Rs. 93-10-5 and Second Preference Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 14-10.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 25.

100	Ahmed. Advance	247 8
250	BOM. DYEING	736 4
100	CENTURY	212 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	209 8
100	COLABA	114 8
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3 9
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	132 8
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	224 0
250	Laxmi	400 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	181 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
50	SIMPLEX	68 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,600 0
100	SWADESHI	201 0
100	SWAN	82 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Western	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	96 8
35-50	Central D	31 8
500	Imperial	1502 8
125-500	Imp Conty.	372 8
50-100	India	139 0
100	Reserve Bank	108 12
5	Union	5-13-0
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	118 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	14 0
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	37 0
200	Oriental	4475 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,445 0
10	Ajmer	10 15
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	151 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1270 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,003 12
100	C. Province	100 4
100	Dn Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	103 8
500	Tapti Valley	780 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5-1-0
2sh.	Indian Copper	1-10-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	23 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	32 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,325 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	280/8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	380 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	169 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	261 0
125	B. BURMA	462 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY	156 14
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	3 7
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	84 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 5
30	PREMIER CON.	75 12
15	Scindia	17 13
25	Tata Oil Mill	36 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) XD	77 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	90 3
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,600 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (725) 727 735 732 726 732 740 736

Century (204) 205 207 211 210 213 212

Central India (204) 206 208 207/8 210 209/8

Kohinoor (219) 219 223 222 224

New Great (175/8) 178 180 181

Simplex (67/4) 68/8 67 68/8

Swadeshi (197) 197 201 198 202 201

Associated Cement (119/4) 119/8 118/4 118/12

Andhra (1455) 1445

Tram. Ord. (128/4) 126/12

Tata Hydro (152/8) 152 151/8

Tata Power (1275) 1267 1270 1263 1265 1270

T. Steel Dfd. (1307/8) 1285 1305 1320 1325 1315 1322 1327 1320 1322 1325

T. Steel Ord. (277/8) 275 276 277 280 281 279 280 278 281 280/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164/8) 163/8 162/8 160/8

Bellapur (168/8) 169/8

B. Steam (260) 260 261

B. Burma (462) 458 463 464 462 463 462/8

WALL STREET-MARKET

New York, Aug. 24.

Messrs. Ballivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York stock Exchange:—

		del.
Amr	Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd.	35
Amr.	Foreign Power 7 p.c. Pfd.	17
Amr.	Foreign Power 5 p.c. 2030	54
Electric Bond and Shares Common		8 1/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Dfd.		34
Int. Hydro-Elec. 6 p.c. 1944 Deb		76
Amr. Telephone and Telegraph		157
Western Union Telegraph		20 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio		31
New York Central R.R.		12
Firestone Rubber dol 6 Pfd		104
Amrex Corporation		9
Texas Corporation		33 1/4
Loews Inc		40
Socony		10 1/4
Consolidated Oil		6 1/2
United States Steel		43 3/8
Bethlehem Steel		56
Alleghan Ludlum Steel		15
Republic Stee		14
Crucible Steel		27
U.S. Rubber		37
Int. Nickel of Canada		45 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining		22 3/4
General Motors		42 7/8
Geineral Electric		33 1/8
Lockheed		19 3/4
Woolworth		45 1/2
Radio Corporation		5 1/8
Chase National Bank		29 1/2
National City Bank of N.Y.		22 1/4
Union Carbon and Carbide		76

Turnover 1,250,000 shares. Brokers loans down 35 million dollars. Carloadings up 9040 units. View domestic business outlook American stocks are bargains here if war is avoided.

ALBANIAN PETROLEUM

Tirana (Informundus) According to calculations made, it is estimated that even before the end of the current year, the Albanian production of petroleum will not be less than 300,000 tons. Research is proceeding meanwhile at Elbassan, Berat, Pattos and Dumreja, results being favourable and promising. The powerful equipment possessed by the 'Azienda Italiana Petroli Albania' (Italian Petroleum Organisation in Albania), will make it possible to drill 150 new wells yearly with an average depth of about 750 metres, making a total annual depth bored of more than 170 km.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 24.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Sept sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. Jan/Apr. sellers	24/4 1/2

6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	207 8
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd.	160 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	675 0
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1939

Dr. DEBAT'S world famous
INOTON
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES
Ointment 100% Blood Purifier Powder Soap

Stirring Appeals To Save Humanity

Pope Pleads For Force Of Reason, Not Of Arms

Mankind's Real Problem —Bread And Freedom, Not Sword

Honourable Settlement Possible With Peaceful Negotiations

VATICAN CITY.

SPEAKING firmly and often with deep emotion the Pope addressed a peace appeal to rulers and peoples.

He said danger was imminent but there was still time. Nothing was lost with peace but all would be lost with war.

The Pope

To-day when tension seems to have reached such a pitch that we fear the outbreak of a tremendous whirlwind war we make to rulers and peoples our warmest appeal—to the former that they may lay aside threats and arms and to-day to resolve present differences by the only suitable method, namely, considered agreements, and to the latter that they may encourage peaceful initiative of their Government.

It is with the force of reason and not with that of arms that justice advances. Let men understand one another again and start negotiating. In negotiations with goodwill and respect for reciprocal rights they will realise that peaceful negotiations never exclude honourable success.

In supplicating the strong and powerful we have with us the whole of humanity which looks for bread and freedom rather than for the sword which kills and destroys.—Reuter.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS VON PAPEN

Reports Of Personal Message From Hitler To President Ineunu Denied

ISTANBUL, Aug. 25.

The Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, had an hour's talk last evening with Herr von Papen who returned from Germany on Wednesday night.

The Turkish newspapers have published a German Embassy denial of reports that Herr von Papen brought a personal message from Herr Hitler to President Ineunu.

M. Sarajoglu also received the British Ambassador with whom he conferred for a considerable time and the Greek Minister and afterwards left for Floria to report to President Ineunu. On Wednesday M. Sarajoglu had a lengthy conference with the Soviet Ambassador.—Reuter.

HOPES OF PEACE DIMINISH?

Pact Leaves France Unmoved

PARIS, Aug. 25.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is warmly welcomed in Paris but it is felt that the chances of war far outweighed those of peace.

If all hope is not yet lost nobody can see from what quarter solution can come. While the signing of the Soviet-German Pact has not changed the technical position as Russian military aid was never seriously hoped for, it admittedly has imported psychological effect especially in Eastern Europe.

Russia's object is still regarded unfathomable. If the Soviet aims at the destruction of Poland it is argued they would thus enable Germany to reach the Soviet frontier and the Pact then would be hardly likely to restrain the Germans if they see an opportunity to take the oil fields of Kieff and the granaries of the Ukraine.

If they aim at war and a subsequent revolution in the Reich it is felt that the strengthening of Germany's rulers is a strange way to achieve that end —Reuter.

POLAND WELCOMES CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH

WARSAW, Aug. 24.

Full approval and satisfaction is expressed regarding Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons in political quarters. The speech is considered to have shown clearly the firm determination of Britain to defend the peace against the policy of violence.

The passages in the speech emphasising pacific aims of Britain Poland have been particularly well received. Mr. Chamberlain's recognition of Poland's calm in the tense situation has been received as a manifestation of trust and sympathy in difficult times.—Reuter.

COPY NOT SENT TO GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated that no copy of Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to the King of Italy was being sent directly to the German Government.

A Washington official is quoted as saying that in effect Mr. Roosevelt's message asserted the "absolute right" of Poland to maintain her independence if she so desired.—Reuter.

Factories And Firms Requisitioned

PARIS, Aug. 24.

A decree is published in to-day's official journal ordering the requisition of French factories and private firms to supply material to the Ministries of War. Marine and Air.

All staffs and directors are affected by the order. The staff is requested not to leave their posts and is ordered to follow Government's individual instructions. The decree does not apply to men with military obligations but applies to foreigners residing in France belonging to the firms concerned.

PARTIAL BLACKOUT IN FORCE

A partial blackout is in force to-night. All leave of New Zealand Army, Navy and Air Force has been stopped as a precaution.

EVACUATE CAPITAL

Government has advised those whose presence is not indispensable to evacuate the Capital.

'GREAT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS ON ME'

Chamberlain's Reply: "United In Our Main Purpose"

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Lt.-Col. Amery declared that the Prime Minister should equip himself with a small cabinet of men capable of facing the appalling task with which they were likely to be confronted.

Replying to the debate Mr. Chamberlain said, "We are not yet at war, perhaps we may escape war, but what we wanted to do was to show to the world that in this time of crisis, we are united in our main purpose. I who at this moment carry perhaps a greater responsibility than any member of the House ask you to conclude this debate and get on with the action that we are here to take—to give to the world that notice of our unity which we all desire to give" The procedure motion was then put and carried by 427 to four, the minority being the I. L. P.—Reuter.

THOUSANDS CHEER CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, August 25.

Thousands of people at the Whitehall end of Downing Street cheered Mr. Chamberlain returning from Parliament and sang "Rule Britannia". The crowd was the biggest since the crisis of last September. Downing Street had been crowded all day.

A German Embassy official stated that his Government had not advised German residents in Britain to leave the country and added that there was no question at present of members of the Embassy Staff returning to Germany.—Reuter.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt President of United States.

ITALY STILL HOPES FOR PEACE

Extraordinary Calm In Rome

ROME, Aug. 24.

There is extraordinary calm here to-night. Although the chance of war now appears high, there are still hopes that it may be avoided. All familiar arguments that Democracies must bow their knee for a grand scale revision are reproduced in the press together with the plea that they may be wise in time.

Sgr. Gayda writing in "Giornale d'Italia" claims that the Duce had been advised of the Soviet-German development, had discussed it with Field Marshal Goering at Rome and had received further information about it from the three successive meetings between Count Ciano and Herr von Ribbentrop at Milan, Berlin and Salzburg.—Reuter.

French And British Representatives At Vatican

THE VATICAN CITY, Aug 24.

The French and the Polish Ambassadors and the British Charge d'Affaires called at the office of the Papal Secretary of State last night.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Stirring Appeal

Italy Can Still Avert War And Sacrifice Of Millions Of Human Beings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

President Roosevelt in a message to the King of Italy says,

"AGAIN A CRISIS IN WORLD AFFAIRS MAKES CLEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE HEADS OF NATIONS FOR THE FATE OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE AND INDEED HUMANITY ITSELF. IT IS MY BELIEF AND OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT YOUR MAJESTY AND YOUR GOVERNMENT CAN GREATLY INFLUENCE THE AVERTING OF THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

"We in America often find it difficult to visualise the animosities which have often created a crisis among the nations of Europe but we accept the fact that these nations have an absolute right to maintain their national independence, if they so desire. If that be a sound doctrine, then it must apply to weaker as well as stronger nations. The acceptance of this means peace because fear of aggression ends

"The alternative, which means efforts by the strong to dominate the weak, will lead not only to war but to long future years of oppression on the part of victors and rebellion on the part of the vanquished—so history teaches."

President Roosevelt referred to his suggestion of April 14 for an understanding against aggression to be followed by discussions to seek a relief from the burden of armaments and open avenues of international trade and also discussions of political and territorial problems, and added

"Were it possible for Your Majesty's Government to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the present crisis along these lines, you may be assured of the earnest sympathy of the United States. The Government of Italy and the United States can to-day advance those ideals of Christianity which lately seem to have so often been obscured. The unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they should not be vainly sacrificed again."—Reuter.

"No Leader Has Right To Plunge World Into Horrors Of War"

WASHINGTON: August 25.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS MADE DRAMATIC APPEALS TO HERR HITLER AND PRESIDENT MOSCICKI TO PRESERVE THE PEACE AND SUGGESTS THREE METHODS OF AVOIDING WAR:

FIRSTLY, BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION;

SECONDLY, BY SUBMISSION OF THEIR CONTROVERSY TO IMPARTIAL ARBITRATION;

THIRDLY, AGREEMENT TO ADOPT A PROCEDURE OF CONCILIATION AND TO SELECT A CONCILIATOR OR MODERATOR.

The President also suggests a true of "For reasonable stipulated period and significantly remarks that the people of the United States are as one in opposition to policies of military conquest for domination and in rejecting the thesis that any ruler or people possess the right to achieve their ends or objectives through the action of plunging countless of millions into war and bringing distress and suffering to all nations, belligerent and neutral."

The President's suggestions do not mean that President Roosevelt has another "MUNICH" in mind, according to his Secretary.

TEXT OF MESSAGE TO HITLER

The text of President Roosevelt's appeal to Herr Hitler reads as follows:

"In a message I sent you on April 14 I stated that it appeared to me that the leaders of the great nations had it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impended but unless an effort was immediately made, with goodwill on all sides, to find a peaceful and constructive solution of existing controversies the crisis which the world was confronting must end in catastrophe. To-day that catastrophe appears to be very near—at hand indeed.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

To the message I sent you last April I have received no reply, but because my confident belief that the cause of peace—which is the cause of humanity itself—rises above all other considerations I am again addressing myself to you with the hope that the war which is impending and the consequent disaster to all peoples may yet be averted. I, therefore, urge with all earnestness—and I likewise am urging the President of Poland—that the Governments of Germany and Poland agree by common accord to refrain from any positive act of hostility for a reasonable period and agree likewise by common accord to solve the controversies which have arisen between them by one of the three following methods:

Firstly, direct negotiation.

Secondly, submission of these

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6).

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

THERE HE GOES, THE GREAT INSPECTOR WADE... WRAPPED AROUND MY LITTLE FINGER!
YOU SURE CAN HANDLE MEN, MAGDA!
1-12
WHAT A LAUGH! WHILE YOU'RE OUT DANCIN' I PULL A SLICK JOB ON THE OTHER SIDE OF TOWN!
I HEARD ABOUT IT! INSPECTOR DONAVAN STOPPED IN TO GET WADE TO GO TO THE SCENE OF THE CRIME!
BUT WADE'S GULLIBLE. HE STAYED WITH ME....
DON'T COUNT YOUR CHICKENS BEFORE-HAND... MAYBE WADE'S FOOLING US---MAYBE HE ISN'T AS GONE ON YOU AS HE SEEMS!
MAGDA... SHE'S BEAUTIFUL.....
WHAT!
I ASKED YOU THREE TIMES, GUV'NOR ---- WHERE DO YOU WANT TO GO?--- OR KEEP ON DREAMING!
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